密勒氏評論報

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Formerly Millard's Review

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GETTING TOGETHER ON THE SHANGHAI PROBLEMS

ANOTHER milestone in the history of Shanghai was undoubtedly passed on the night of Thursday, March 18, when the old and the newly elected members of the Shanghai Municipal Council acted as hosts at a dinner given at the Majestic Hotel for a considerable number of representative Chinese of the Shanghai area. This is, as far as we know, the first time in the history of this municipality when any such gathering has taken place. Two speeches were given on this noteworthy occasion the keynote of which was outstanding frankness. It would be difficult to conceive of more out and out definiteness and frankness than that which marked the addresses of Mr. Stirling Fessenden, Chairman of the Council, and Mr. Yu Ya-ching, Chairman of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce. Both men spoke from the shoulder in a spirit of friendship which bodes well for the future interracial contacts of this city. The usual diplomatic palaver, ceremonial politeness, and beating around the bush which one is accustomed to in such gatherings were conspicuously lacking.

AFTER stating that the purpose of the function was to give a chance to the leaders of Shanghai to meet each other in an informal and friendly fashion, Mr. Fessenden referred to the "charge.....sometimes made by people who know no better, or by people having ulterior motives of their own, that nothing at all has been done towards a settlement (of the conditions brought about by the May 30th affair), and that the fault lies with the Council," and stated that the Council was in no wise to blame either for the delay that occurred in the appointment of the Judicial Inquiry Commission, or in the refusal of the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs to receive the check for $75,000 which the Council offered "as a mark of the Council's sympathy with the wounded and with the relatives of those who were killed".

REFERRING to the matter of the Chinese desire for representation on the Municipal Council, Mr. Fessenden stated flatly that "the Council favors and would welcome Chinese representation; and that at the forthcoming annual meeting of ratepayers to be held next month, we intend to bring forward a special resolution to that effect. We shall emphasize the desirability of the Chinese participating in the government of the Settlement; and we intend, moreover, if the resolution is passed by the ratepayers, to do what we can to make such re-

presentation effective at the earliest possible date." As regards the Mixed Court, the Chairman of the Council remarked that "the Council is definitely in favor of the restoration of the Mixed Court on terms that are mutually agreeable to the Chinese Government and to the foreign powers concerned, but added that in this matter, as indeed in that of granting representation to the Chinese on the Council, final power appears to rest with the Chinese Government and the diplomatic corps in Peking.

MORE than a little significance attaches to the grave tone of foreboding which characterized the latter part of Mr. Fessenden's speech. The Chairman of the Council frankly states that the outlook for the immediate future of Shanghai is "none too bright," and that "information is to hand that the recent strikes in cotton mills were merely preliminary to a much larger effort to be made later on. Those concerned are convinced that these strikes were not due to any true economic cause. There is little suggestion of this even from the workers themselves. The police confirm this view." The determination of the governing authorities of the International Settlement to use force to meet any force which may be exerted on the part of those who are trying to break law and create disorder was freely expressed. But so also was the keen hope of the Councillors that by free and hearty cooperation on the part of those who have the most at stake in the city, both Westerners and Chinese, all recourse to force may be avoided.

IN connection with the reference made to special information which the Shanghai Municipal Councillors have regarding the forces of disorder, their origins and their aims, we think it not amiss to advocate the taking of the residents of Shanghai into the confidence of the Council still more than has been the case in the past. The untoward incidents of last May were freely attributed by many responsible and irresponsible residents of this area to certain sources, but few or no *proofs* were given. If we may be allowed to say so, we think the forces of law and order will be strengthened by the *publication of proof,* whenever this is at hand, of the guilt of those who are accused of fomentation of disorder and anarchy. Only a few days ago, for example, we heard charges made that the recently appointed consul of a certain nation is an "agitator" who is organizing and arming forces to bring about a state of disorder in this city. The gentleman who made this statement is quite unconnected with the government of Shanghai, and he is not an alarmist. We merely mention this in connection with the tone of foreboding so noticeable in the latter part of Chairman Fessenden's speech as indicating the gravity of the situation and the need for publication of indisputable proofs of the sources of disorder if such forces do exist and the proofs are in hand.

THE reply made by Mr. Yu Ya-ching to Mr. Fessenden was notably cool, dispassionate, and direct. Frankness was met by frankness. Mr. Yu agreed that nothing which will work to the unification of the different sections of Shanghai should be left undone. At the same time, however, he pointed out "that the outstanding problems in Shanghai are no longer local in character, but they have assumed a national and even international importance." He stated what he considered to be the "two principles of fundamental importance" in settling the difficulties to be found in this Settlement: "The first principle is that of racial equality...The second principle is that of sovereign rights." There was no trace of personal feeling either of interest or responsability in the speech, no evidence that mercy and righteousness were kissing each other; no comment was made on the problems which face the Municipal Council during this spring and summer. The tone was judicial in the extreme; if one were hypercritical he might, perhaps, consider that the inference was a little too broad that, in the mind of Mr. Yu, the blame for the difficulties which have arisen from time to time in the international relations of East and West lay all with the West. Probably, however, Mr. Yu did not intend to infer this—in any case such an inference would be totally wrong, as any careful student of Oriental-Occidental relations must admit. The blame is approximately fifty-fifty. No clearer example of the meaning of the saying 'Those who take the Sword will Perish by the Sword' exists than is to be found in the relations of the East and the West. Pride met pride, feelings of racial superiority met feelings of racial superiority, and force met force. But likewise in most cases has friendship and peace and good-will met the same. In this lies the main hope for the future of Shanghai—and of China.

THE idea of Chinese representation on the Shanghai Municipal Council is an old one—traceable to the early part of the second half of the last century. Time and again it has been broached and discussed by both sides, since the specific granting of permission to the Chinese to live in the Settlement in the Land Regulations of 1854. Nothing more than talk—and hard feelings—have thus far come out of the idea. Now, however, we hope for something more. We believe it will come to pass. Hitherto despite the fact that it has been backed by responsible and influential parties in the settlement—and in Peking—it has never been approved by the Council itself. Approval of the idea from this source of dignity and authority can scarcely fail to have far reaching effect.

REference to the *China Press,* the *North China Herald* and the *Municipal Gazette* during the month of April, 1920, will bring to light some very interesting arguments pro and con this idea. The Ratepayers' Meeting of that year was described as "five hours of heavy speeches in an atmosphere hourly growing heavier". It is not necessary to review the various arguments on this subject; they are of value merely as showing the type of thinker the arguer is. On this matter there seem to have been in the past three main types: Those who consider the Chinese as inferior and backward, dislike and distrust them and believe in "treating 'em rough"; Those who like the Chinese as individuals but distrust them and their customs in the mass, and believe that "the time has not come" (and as far as this type of thinker is concerned *never will come*) for giving them representation, and, third; Those who betieve in acting justly, as an experiment, and giving them representation to test the real value of justice. There are those who argue that the tendency to "squeeze" is in itself enough to keep out Chinese from the Council: others believe that since the Chinese pay taxes in Chinese cities without having a voice in the government the same should hold in Shanghai—a sort of "treat the Chinese as they treat each other" type of argument, which fits in badly with the much vaunted

Western ideals of justice. There are those who argue that the Chinese are not qualified by experience to participate in a government of the type of Shanghai, and others still who believe it will be impossible to get the best type of Chinese to stand for election to the Council which will result in the worst type being elected—an argument which seems to have in it some kind of hiatus which is apparently not felt by those who use it. Doubtless within the n xt few weeks we shall be regaled in the correspondence columns of the local papers with all the arguments which have been used for many years past. For those who may be fearful and conservative but either lacking in originality (the extreme Conservative generally *is* lacking in originality) or too lazy to think we may suggest the study of the columns of the local journals six years and eleven years ago (1915) for arguments to air at this time.

IN 1920 the issue was "compromised" by allowing for the appointment of an Advisory Committee of Chinese who were to be consulted on occasion by the City Fathers. This Committee functioned until the hectic summer of 1925 when they resigned en masse, since when there has been no such advisory group. It was freely predicted in 1920 that the Advisory Committee scheme would not fill the bill—and it did not. It was tried and found wanting. Nothing now remains but to try once more to get Chinese representation on the Council. There is no reason why it should not carry through this time, and if it does we are optimistic enough to believe that Chinese members on the Council will *not* be tried and found wanting.

THE LEAGUE, LOCARNO, AND UNITY OF THE POWERS

COPIES of the monthly supplement giving a summary of the proceedings of the League of Nations have just been received in Shanghai and since one of the bulletins is devoted to the Locarno Agreements and the League of Nations, it makes interesting reading in view of the controversy which has developed in connection with the admission of Germany as a member of the League. For example on December 14 last, at the thirty-seventh session of the Council when the various Locarno Agreements were deposited with the League of Nations, Sir Austin Chamberlain. Secretary of State for Foreign affairs of Great Britain, in part said:

> ". . . . I venture to say that the Powers immediately concerned have entered on a new phase of their mutual relations; that carefully avoiding anything in the nature of provocation or offence to others, they have by mutual agreement guaranteed peace between themselves; that they have thus helped to stabilize the peace of the world and give rest and confidence to our nation; and that, in placing these documents under the guardianship of the League and attributing to the League all the authority which is therein specified, not less than by the agreement come to between Germany and the other nations that as part of those agreements Germany should enter the League of Nations, we have made a contribution which I trust will be acceptable to the League towards the support and increase of its authority and strength."

FOLLOWING this friendly speech by Mr. Chamberlain, there were equally felicitous addresses by delegates representing France, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Spain, Japan, Sweden, Uruguay, Brazil and Italy. The Brazilian delegate, M. de Melle Franco, who according to recent dispatches from Geneva declared his intention of blocking Germany's entrance into the League, on December 14 last, just three months ago, declared, according to the League *Bulletin*, "I joyfully and confidently associate myself with the good wishes expressed by the members of the Council. The whole will be grateful to the distinguished men who have brought these negotiations to so fortunate a conclusion . . . Allow me to express the hope that the system of guarantees, which is at the basis of the Locarno agreements, may be developed little by little and bear in the near future fruit from which the whole world can benefit." Space is too limited to quote all of the friendly remarks which were made at the last meeting of the Council of the League regarding the successful culmination of the Locarno Conferences and it is fairly correct to state that it was largely on the basis of the Locarno Security Pacts that the United States government finally agreed to join the World Court at the Hague.

THE so-called Senate "irreconcilables" who had fought against American participation in the settlement of the troubles of Europe, were largely disarmed by the Locarno Security Agreements which provided for maintaining the *status quo* and for arbitration of future differences between Germany and France, Germany and Belgium, Germany and Poland and so on. It looked as though a new day had dawned in the relations of Nations and that the League was more than a new version of the old balance of power arrangement which had prevailed in Europe for so many years and which had always resulted in war in some form or other and finally culminating in the World War, the most terrible and devastating of all. But if we are to believe the seriousness of the situation which now prevails in respect to the League and it undoubtedly is as serious as the dispatches indicate, we naturally wonder what has happened in the brief period wh ch has elapsed since the Locarno Conference. The *London Daily Express* was quoted by *Reuters* recently as saying:

"This imbroglio is seething with suspicions, intrigues, bargains and deceits like a tropical swamp festering with disease and poison. If this is the result of the vaunted Locarno method, Geneva's chance is to forget Locarno and be Geneva."

And the *London Times* echoes the sentiment, "The Heavens will not fall whatever the Assembly may do. The League of Nations is of great potential value, but nothing is to be gained by exaggerating its present functions or powers assuming that the fate of the world depends entirely upon this hopeful experiment."

The whole trouble at Geneva developed over the enlargement of the Council of the League by the admission of Germany. When the Locarno treaties were made, Germany was promised admission to the League. At the present the permanent members of the Council of the League are The British Empire, France, Italy and Japan. Then in addition there are six non-permanent members of the Council who are elected annually, those elected last year being Uruguay, Brazil, Czechoslovakia, Sweden, Spain and Belgium.

DESPITE all that has been said regarding the Locarno Spirit and the efficacy of the League, the old spectator of *Balance of Power* still hangs over Europe, for as soon as the matter of Germany's admission to the League became an imminent probability the French became frightened and immediately "suspicions, intrigues, bargains and deceits," to quote the *Daily Mail*, became the order of the day. Moves and countermoves were made to admit other nations to the Council to offset the possible effects of Germany's admission. While the major powers were perfectly willing to permit the present Council to stand, prior to the admission of Germany, the very devil was to pay, when the prospects of Germany's admission became imminent. Well, the final result of the meeting of the League, which was expected to accomplish so much, was that nothing was accomplished. Germany was not admitted. Brazil maintained her original position and the whole subject was left open and referred to the next meeting which is scheduled for September. Practically the only constructive suggestion was that of Mr. Chu Chao-hsin, the Chinese delegate to the Assembly, that the Council of the League should be reconstituted on a basis of populations and resources of nations rather than on a basis of military power which is the case at present.

THE whole question of what is happening at Geneva is of interest in this part of the world because of its effect upon the so called "unity" of the Powers in their relations toward and dealings with China. Obviously a foreign nation, in its dealings with China should only be concerned with the relations of the two nations involved but from the point of view of actual practice this is not the case. The attitude which a certain Minister in Peking may take on some purely Chinese question, may have little whatever to do with the question under consideration. His action may be based upon some general policy which his government at home is taking on some purely European question. Therefore as long as there is some nominal unity in Europe it is reasonable to expect nominal unity on the part of European representatives in Peking. But when Europe is all split up as now seems to be the case, this situation is reflected in the Diplomatic Corps in Peking and in many cases China is the victim, from the standpoint of certain desired reforms, of purely European political questions which are of little concern to China.

John McCormick Here on April 20, 22 & 24

John McCormick, the world famous tenor who will be heard in Shanghai on April 20, 22, and 24, has come to mean a national institution in the numerous countries where he has been heard and where he is able to appeal to the love of song which most races of people possess.

It was said of him recently by a musical critic in New York that had he been born four centuries ago, before there was an "art of song" or the "sung classics" had been invented, he would have sung just as he sings today and would have found the good folks of the time of bluff King Hal, as ready to follow after him for the charm of his songs as are the people today.

The fact that year after year any artist maintains his position as an idol of the public means that the artist has something of real value to give to that public which even though it may not be versed in the subtleties of high art, will always respond to the human qualities.

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36-090

As it Looks from the Far Interior!

BY VINCENT DE QUAYLE

EXTRATERRITORIALITY, that ticklish word and subject, how it must irritate the educated ears of our present day so-called patriots! What a harvest would be reaped by these youthful politicians if that protective measure for foreigners were abolished! Now that the interested nations have sent their respective delegates to investigate into Tariff Revision and Extraterritoriality, it behooves all loyal foreigners and sensible and conservative Chinese cititizens to present to these gentlemen the truth as it is today. It may be true that the Ministry of Justice has endeavored, and is trying, to improve the old wornout laws of China, and perhaps has had some measure of success in the places in closest proximity to its Ministry Doors, but this cannot be said about every city and hamlet in the interior. Disrespect is very much in evidence these days at many places, even by those in authority, toward foreigners; yes, even towards those nationals who were not concerned in the Shanghai May 30 affairs. "Now that China is anti-foreign and is going to ignore the treaties why should we fear that American any more?" said a certain gentry in a town with which the writer is acquainted. We replied that we didn't think that those Chinese gentlemen who really and honestly had the welfare of their country at heart would utter such very indiscreet words. When irresponsible men like the above gentry speaks out his thoughts like this, riots are apt to occur which would cause grave consequence to China, and her people would perhaps have to suffer by being penalized for indemnities, etc.

How Likin Works

The Tariff Revision would be a great help to China—that is, to her people—IF THE LIKIN WERE WIPFD OUT. The delegates may decide, and give in to the wishes of the Chinese delegates at Peking, or wherever this Conference convenes, but their decisions are not in the least going to affect the present military rulers in the interior, because the Likin is let out on contract to individuals throughout the province, bringing in a large revenue to the Tuchun, who acts as Head Contractor; and one with any sense at all can readily understand that the people are the ones who must suffer the expense of having domestic goods transited from one city to the other, in spite of the goods having been manufactured locally. Think of the many Likin offices goods have to pass before getting to the merchant who is going to retail them. If a man hauling merchandise is intercepted at a way-station of the Likin, and has not a receipt to the effect that he has paid the former office who stopped him, then he is mulcted twice and thrice the ordinary fee, IF THERE IS ANY DEFINITE FEE. In many cases a tax office will entirely ignore the recipt issued by the former office, thus making the poor unfortunate man pay heavily again, and thus it continues right along the trip. The consumer will have to pay a fairly good price for the commonity at the retailer because the wholesaler, broker, hauler, and retailer will certainly not stand those expenses. One would naturally expect foreign goods to be taxed with an import duty, but having local goods rise in price because of the many local Likin stations, inflicting their exorbitant taxes, no exemption whatever, is something the foreigner is unacquainted with in his own country. But patient Chinese take it as a matter of fact, and routine, and pay it and keep still, One wonders at the patience of the Chinese at times with their numerous outlays of money for this and that. The Chinese officials, in the interior, at least, are adept in exacting money out of their subjects, because subjects they are in the realest sense of the word. Why foreigners should be censured from time to time by these people because of their rulers "nia"-ing* them, is difficult to understand, unless it is a good alibi on which to hang thus continuing his evil depradations to the benefit of his bank-roll! Not only must the carter pay tax on the goods he carries, but even so much is expected for each animal he has harnessed to his cart!

Even foreign goods, after having gone through the Maritime Customs at the coast, is continually subject to the Likin tax from one province to the other. Some time ago we knew of a certain military official, a high personage, who imposed a dollar—Mexican currency—extra on each case of kerosene brought into his domain, and when it was to be shipped to another city two days away, and still under his jurisdiction, yet forty cents on each case was to be paid before it could leave his city! This enormous tax on oil was finally fought, and reduced a little. Foreign merchandise,

**nia* (or) *nah* means to press down heavily.

after reaching the interior, is an expensive affair for the consumer. As to boycotting British goods we have not seen nor heard of it in these regions. If the noisy boys at the large centers advocat anti-foreign demonstrations, why in the name of common sense don't they discard foreign styles on their clothing, and cease purchasing foreign-styled goods? They seem to enjoy imitating the foreigner in clothing, walking, and speaking. If a student, or other personage, happens to study or know a little English, German or French, then he wants us to know by trying it on us! We cannot, and shall not, say that all Chinese are alike. There are many decent and sensible ones who deplore the silly actions of their high-strung fellow-nationals; but they don't seem to have any courage or influence over these Bolshevik-inspired youngsters. The swagger stick is much in evidence these days, especially in Sian, where the "learn-ed" class strut about exposing newly acquired habit. Oh yes, foreign goods and fashions are yet in demand among the Chinese, though they talk so much about wanting to ban them!

Protection Needed In Interior

As to the abolition of Extrality we cannot understand foreigners at the coast cities—Americans especially—advocating its removal. It is very easy for them to sit down there under the very muzzles of foreign guns and profess eliminating all "unequal" treaties, when they are so securely placed in the protection of their respective government army and navy. Why do not some of these "stormy-petrels" remove their abodes and come inland and live here for a few years, when they MIGHT change their attitude towards their fellow-nationals who do not yet believe these special protective measures should be taken away? Living inland one sees China "actually as she is," whilst down country, especially at Shanghai, Hankow, Tientsin, Peking, and other large foreign-occupied places justice is being meted out so as to throw a false glare at these good-intentioned foreigners. In the native courts here we have seen so much of unjustice that we fear the same would happen to the foreigner as soon as Extrality were taken away from him. As the Council of the Illinois State Medical Society recently pointed out, when considering the abuses of so-called expert testimony at murder trials, "the advantage goes to the person possessing the most means." This is absolutely the truth in the interior, in most places with which the writer is familiar, and no doubt there are many other foreigners who can confirm the same in their respective places. An example recently brought to the attention of the writer shows what is being done, and can be done, as long as "face" and "means" carry the day. A certain student had been arrested and placed inside the Yamen (Civil Court) premises, where he was incarcerated twenty-some days, but because the gentry, Chamber of Commerce, and school authorities intervened, stating he was suffering from a malignant bowel trouble (!), and a little "cumshaw" given in the bargain, the magistrate released him, and this in spite of this student's having offended him! Another case is brought to mind. A certain jail-warden's son had committed a misdemeanor by desecrating foreign property, together with another boy whose father was only a silversmith. When reporting the matter to the authorities keen desire was exhibited to apprehend the latter, which they did and jailed him, while the jail-warden and his son were never so much as admonished! On learning of this unjust way of doing things the foreigner in question protested against the unfair treatment in locking up only the silversmith, who was only an artisan. What was the reply given? Simply this. "You must remember that it would not be easy to punish the jail warden and his son because he is an official and has "face," while the silversmith is only a "peh-hsing" (common person), and has no "face" here in our city"! That's the way the law courts operate toward their own people. What would it not be if Extrality were taken away, and they had a free hand to molest and accuse and inconvenience the foreigner whenever they had a mind to do so? There would be no end of trouble, we fear, and perhaps the foreign governments would have more nerve-racking horrors than they have now. If this country could get true and honest officials—and there are such, to be sure—there might be hopes of leaving the foreigners in their hands for trial. But these good official are still in the making, and perhaps still far off! China is supposed to be a Republic, and boasts of having done away with many of the past wicked and cruel punishments she used to inflict upon the unfortunate prisoner, but we have seen as wicked and diabolical treatment meted out to a transgressor just this year, as ever before the Republic. A certain magistrate punished two thieves by cutting off a ligament of each foot thereby maiming the poor fellows for life, and hanging these torn shreds on the city wall. They were not highwaymen, but small thieves. The gentry, of course, in this case, protested against this cruel measure. Many other cases could be cited, but the above will have to suffice to show that the law courts in the interior of China are still ignorant of the word "justice." We trust that the Judicial Commission will think and ponder and weigh evidences before it retrocedes the Extrality privileges. The Chinese themselves, when in dire trouble, flee to the foreigners for protection, to wit, the Chinese flocking into the Foreign Concessions to evade the heavy hand of their own judges and lawyers! Why should these Chinese continually want to harbor themselves in the Concessions when any kind of disturbance arises among their own officials? If these Concessions should be returned to China now, then those who are clamoring for their return would not have any place of refuge when they needed it! As far as we can judge the foreigners are not encroaching on China's sovereignty. Her own officials are ruining China, and not the despicably foreigner.

As to educational conditions in these parts we must say that they are deplorable. A scholar is given his or her certificate of graduation, NOT on merits attained, but on the great outlay of money for a feast and a handsome remuneration to the principal in charge of the school he or she attended. Their graduates, especially in the Higher Primary Departments, don't know as much as pupils of similar schools in the Homelands. They boast a great deal of their standard schools, but, sorry to say, corruption has crept in even in the institutions of learning. Now, as to the upkeep of these places where the youth are taught their three R's, and NOT taught discipline. In these regions certain coal mine owners are forced to give so much a year toward the Board of Education if he is to work his mines. If he doesn't give the stipulated amount, the Superintendent of Education for the District may hail him to Court where he is fined much more than the amount he was supposed to give for permission to run his own business, and sometimes it may be confiscated for a certain period of time! The coal mine owners have told your correspondent this. Other trades are also taxed for education, "because our children must have education, and your business cannot go on without contributing a good share of the expenses." Much of this income is deposited into the pockets of the School Board, whoever that is, and then when it comes to pay the teachers their salaries a clamor is heard that the revenues are too small! Another way in which the School Board shows its power is given from a certain country town. A young fellow, about 18 years of age, was sent to this country place to teach in the Government School, as it was called. The District was to lay out $85 a year for his salary. The youngster came, and the school dwindled down to four boys from a former attendance of twenty-five, because, the parents said, he could not read nor write any better than his pupils! Then he had his meals at the home of each pupil besides! On enquiring one day what his annual stipend was for teaching in this school, he replied, "I only get $45 a year from the Board, and this is not enough to keep me agoing." Now, where did those other $40 go? Leave it to the imagination of the reader. When the parents refused sending their sons to this prodigious tutor they were reported to the School Board in the city, and were told that each one of them would be fined $60 if they did not send their boys to the school which they had taken so much pains over in opening! The parents would rather pay the money and get rid of the teacher and his grafting on them, especially when their boys learned nothing. This certain teacher was continually strolling the streets of the town and not found at his duties teaching his young disciples! We cannot say that this kind of efficiency "sic" is being practised all over China, as we are only speaking about the places where we are acquainted. It finally came to a lawsuit. or rather a near lawsuit, and the parents finally won out, without paying the fine originally stated, and the young teacher dismissed, as he was a shame to the School Board of the city who had recommended him. This young fellow was given that position, NOT because of his ability as a teacher, but because he had "face" and "pull" with the Superintendent of Education.

Militarists Rule Interior

The militarists are the rulers in the interior today, and if so disposed ignore entirely orders from their superiors! The people are treated just like serfs, and when any one of them should have a little more courage than his neighbor and speak out against the tyranny of this imposed serfdom he is immediately brought to court, military court, and there made to answer for his disobeying the demands of "His Excellency" or "His Majesty" or "His Highness" whichever you may wish to call him. Fines are usually the order of the day, as these officials want money, and the people would rather pay out the money in lieu of being imprisoned. It is natural that they get a beating besides! The soldiers, that is, the ordinary private, is also called "lao-ieh" and "lao-tsong", both terms being those of respect, given by the people when he comes round for his little squeeze. Oh, how mighty and big is the Chinese soldier when equipped with a gun and a bandolier full of cartridges! If he were not thus armed the people would rise up against him and devour him alive. As the soldiers at this remote place are not yet

on the payroll of the War Ministry at Peking, it is clear to everyone that the man with the biggest amount of them is the "boss" of his sphere of influence, he sucking out the very life-blood of the people to keep these scoundrels with and for him. Most of these soldiers are poorly armed, that is, when it comes to modern weapons of war. It it came to a fight with men like Chang Tso-lin or Feng Yu-hsiang, then these roughnecks of the interior would be sadly at a loss, as they would be out-witted and out-fought in no time. When one asks them about their monthly wages, which is $5 per month, then they answer, "we haven't had any money handed to us for so many months, and then deductions are made for our uniforms, shoes, caps, food, etc., so we have nothing to claim"! No wonder, then, many of these fellows turn into brigands. Prowling on the people, they manage to "scrape" a lucrative living, and some of them are very smart in making a fairly good life out of it, at that. Even kidnapping is practised at several places in the province of Shensi in order to replenish the coffers of those militarists, or brigands, if you please. Now that there are supposed to be Bandit Suppressors by Peking Mandate why don't they hurry up and suppress them? In our humble opinion we believe China has a long, yes, a very long, way yet to go before she can take the extra responsibility upon her shoulders of taking care of aliens from other countries in her law courts, so they shall get a proper and just trial in case of breach of the law.

From China's Western Border; March 1, 1926

Dollars Start New Move To Buy Ships

Captain Elmer E. Crowley, president and chairman of the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation, and the Stanley Dollar interests have resumed negotiations for the purchase of Seattle-Far East liners according to reports reaching Shanghai this week.

Negotiations started a few months ago broke down. The Dollar interests at present control the Dollar Line from San Francisco to the Orient and have heavy interests in the American Oriental Line out of Seattle also. It is the American Oriental Line with five passengers ships and freighters which the negotiations now concern. The passenger ships of the American Oriental Line are the President Jefferson, the President McKinley, the President Grant, the President Madison and the President Jackson, in addition to a large fleet of freight ships.

Formal notice has been served by the United States' Senate on the foreign shipping companies that the American flag will be kept on the high seas by the United States government if necessary.

This notice was in the form of approval of the $10,000,000 fighting fund to enable the Shipping Board to operate the ships which may have to be taken back by the Government from private operators because "of competition or other methods employed by foreign ship owners."

The sum mentioned is in excess of the regular appropriation for the maintenance of the United States' merchant marine and was especially requested by President Coolidge a few days ago.

The China Tribune

We have received a copy of the first issue of Shanghai's latest weekly, *The China Tribune*, a 16-page magazine printed in both English and Chinese and edited by Francis Zia. The purposes, as stated in the leading editorial, are indeed commendable. "For many years past," says this editorial, "there has been a good deal of discussion among the Chinese community concerning the advisability of establishing a Chinese-edited journal in the English language for the purpose of better acquainting the foreign public with the trend of Chinese current opinion so that most, if not all, of the misunderstandings existing between China and the foreigners would be removed, and the relations between China and the foreign Powers would be placed on a basis of mutual understanding and sympathy."

The publication announces that there will be special articles dealing with Chinese institutions, organizations and enterprises about which foreign friends of the Chinese people are desirous of knowing. There will also be an open forum which in time is meant to be a clearing house of practical ideas tending to cement the friendship between foreigners and the Chinese.

The first number is quite interesting and shows that a good start has been made to carry out its announced purpose. It should do well if that standard is keep up, especially as its subscription rate is the nominal sum of $4 per year. We wish it success.

British Sagacity And Changing China Conditions

BY PETER S. JOWE

Too much cannot be said of the sagacity of the British people in adapting themselves to new conditions with which they are faced in China, and of their courage and prudence in discarding their traditional methods at the call of the times. Significant of this fact is the action just taken by the British Municipal Council of Hankow in allowing the Chinese population of the British Concession representation on the Council, and therefore participation in the administration of the government of the British Concession. This highly commendable action, initiated at the suggestion of the H. B. M. Consul-General at Hankow Mr. Herbert Goffe, and supported by practically all ratepayers, opens a new page in the history of the relations between the British and Chinese, and marks a distinct departure in British policy and methods in dealing with the Chinese. In other words, it brings to a happy end the days of the "treaty port gentlemen", the passing of which few of the British residents in China would regret, and ushers in the days when the British relations with the Chinese will be founded on sympathy and cooperation, instead of bigotry and prejudice. The British residents in Hankow are to be congratulated on thus setting a noble example which it is hoped will be followed by their fellow nationals in all parts of China. It can be said with certainty that the spirit in which the change is made in the port of Hankow is bound to remove all Chinese misunderstanding and distrust of British institutions, and if the same liberal spirit is allowed to guide their future course of actions in China, much good would be accomplished in the perpetuation of Chinese-British goodwill.

Several important statements were made at the meeting with regard to the necessity of the change to meet a new situation. The Chairman of the Council, Mr. A. C. Burns, said:-"We are living in a new China and it is incumbent on us to discard many, if not all, of our old prejudices and ideas, and I am confident that the Ratepayers of this Concession will welcome the opportunity now offered them of initiating among foreign communities in China a policy so consonant with the the spirit and requirements of the times." Mr. A. V. Perry, well-known local solicitor, in closing his remarks, said:-"In attempting to work with the people in whose home you are living, you cannot to use the "big stick" nor expect your Government to use the "big stick."

Move Long Comtemplated

The British action in permitting Chinese representation in the British Concession of Hankow has been the subject of serious discussion for some considerable time in the past. It was finally put before the annual meeting of the British Municipal Council, which was held yesterday, March 12, when it was carried without the expected heated debate of any kind. Of special interest and importance is the fact that the resolution on the question of Chinese representation was not made in response to Chinese demands, but was brought forth, discussed and finally sanctioned purely on the initiative of the British in Hankow, who feel that the time has come that they must seek better and safer methods in meeting the changed environments and circumstances. In fact there has been no agitation on the part of the Chinese people in Hankow to demand representation, and to many the liberal action taken by the British came as a pleasant surprise. Another point worthy of note is the unanimity with which the resoiution favoring Chinese representation was carried at the annual meeting of ratepayers, there being only four dissenting votes out of the whole gathering. This unmistakably shows the changing trend of British opinion in China, besides the fact that the British are determined to go the full length to meet all rational Chinese aspirations.

The resolution in question, originally announced in the local press by Mr. Herbert Goffe, British Consul-General, was presented at the annual meeting in the following form:—"That in the opinion of this meeting, it is desirable that Chinese citizens should be allowed to cooperate in the Municipal Administration of the Concession. Accordingly, the Council is instructed to appoint a Commission to investigate and report on means of according votes to permanent Chinese Residents in the Concession and of making provision for Chinese citizens occupying some of the seats on the Council." In passing the above resolution, a Commission has been appointed to study ways and means to so alter the land regulations of the Concession as to permit Chinese representation on the Council. There are at present about one hundred and twenty British residents as against over

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five thousand Chinese. The Chinese are now allowed to occupy a part of the British Concession, the rest of which is reserved for foreign occupation.

Mr. A. C. Burn, manager of the Representation for British Manufacturers, Ltd., who has just been elected to serve another term as Chairman of the Council, has made no small efforts to make the ratepayers realize the importance of taking such a step at this time. In submitting the resolution to the meeting, he said:—"In introducing this resolution which invites the ratepayers of the Concession to sanction the principle of Chinese representation on the Council, I would like to say that this matter has for some considerable time engaged the serious attention of your Council, and that in coming to the decision it has, it is fully conscious it is proposing an entirely new departure in Municipal Government in Hankow. But a new departure is not necessarily a bad one, and the Council feels very strongly that the time has now arrived to take this step.

"Great Britain always has encouraged the participation of all nationalities in municipal administration, and now that we are irrevocably committed to Chinese occupation of part of the Concession, it is only logical that the Chinese sould be accorded the privilege and responsibility of participating in its government. Again, no taxation without representation has always been a cardinal maxim of British policy, and we have obtained the adoption of this principle in the ex-Russion Concession (Hankow) and we also have good hopes of obtaining it in the ex-German Concession (Hankow). A right on which we insist for ourselves in other municipal areas we cannot refuse with any justice in our own Concession.

"It may be objected that the Chinese are not ratepayers in this Concession, and it is true they do not pay directly, but they do indirectly: moreover they constitute a large and influential section of the residents in the Concession, and apart from the fact that their cooperation in the work of the Municipal administration would be useful and beneficial to the whole community, they have an undeniable right to have their views and interests adequately represented.

"The question of having an advisory committee of Chinese residents was considered; but after the experience of Shanghai, the Council feels that nothing short of full representation will meet the situation."

A Single Opposition Speaker

Upon the proposing of the Resolution, the only opposition speaker was Mr. John Archibald, the aged editor of the *Central China Post*, the British paper in Hankow, who came out to China in his early days as a member of the Scotland Bible Society in Hankow, but later he left the missionary institution and has since dedicated his life to the most unjust and provoking disparagement of China and the Chinese through the columns of his paper. The well-known anti-Chinese attitude of Mr. Archibald was sadly illustrated by the fact that as soon as he got on his feet to speak, his audience at once knew what he was going to say, for he has never yet missed a chance to say something against the Chinese, who in his eyes are the most unworthy and undeserving people in the world. But, when Mr. Archibald told his audience that he was going to give his reasons why he opposed the resolution, his listeners were sorely disappointed that he advanced no reasons, and the only "reason," as he called it, was that he did not like the Chinese to get anything. What he gave as his "reasons" included these statements:—"This resolution has been landed to us from goodness knows where. It has been thrown at us like a stick is thrown to a dog, and the dog takes the stick up and follows it. It may be gathered that this particular proposal is not a Hankow proposal at all, that it comes out of the skies, and there is something really queer about it." Again, he said:—"It simply is not our affair, and not being ours, it would be a good idea to allow it to go back to where it came from." He also said—"If you will only be good to the Chinese and give them everything they want, they will do the same for us another time. It may be, but I do not believe it and would rather not see it." Concluding his "reasons" he remainded his audience of the Hankow incident of June 11, which followed the Shanghai incident of May 30, last year. In distorting the various points of the Chinese demands after that event to help his argument, or the lack of it, Mr. Archibald said:—"and the most beautiful thing of all, they (the Chinese) said:—'you must get the Municipal Council to provide us with a million taels as a reward or sort of *cumshaw* for the great heroes.' "

It only remained for the only other speaker, Mr. A. V. Perry to say:—"I would like you to first of all, while it (the Hankow incident of June 11, 1925) is fresh in your mind, discount a little the highly colored pictures which Mr. Archibald has put before you, together with the vivid exaggerations.

"There is no undue precipitation. As I understand the Resolution, you are asked to say whether in principle you think that some Chinese cooperation on the Municipal Council is desirable or not. If the feeling of the Meeting is that it is desirable, a Committee will be appointed who will go into things and put further detailed schemes before you. As a rough idea, perhaps they will be given seats on the Council, but by no means is it intended to hand over the Concession to the Chinese."

Hankow, March 13, 1926.

Textile Machinery Prospects Good

Optimism is expressed by Frederick H. Bishop, vice-president of the Universal Winding Company, Boston, U. S. A., in an editorial appearing in *Universal Windings*, a company publication, as follows:

"During the past year we have to record an increase in our business, which is very gratifying with special reference to the general depression which has existed in the textile industry. The wide range of adaptation of our machines to all the different winding operations in cotton, worsted, silk and other lines has been also of great benefit, as in dull times there are more frequent changes of product in different mills and there is therefore, an increased demand for facilities for handling new and varying productions.

Another factor is the increasing demand for improved machinery capable of increasing production and at the same time eliminating waste and improving the manufactured article for the market.

The introduction of artificial silk, "rayon," into the weaving and knitting industry had a marked effect upon the distribution of our machines and as the adaptation of this new fibre is only just beginning to expand it gives promise of being of great importance to the entire textile industry. Our business in foreign markets, especially in Europe, shows a steady increase and general improvement in textile manufacture throughout Europe. This carries with it the replacement of machines destroyed or used beyond their normal age limit during and since the war period, and the steadily increasing demand for goods to meet the increase in population and to supply something beyond the actual need of the consumer. We are looking forward to a substantial increase in our business duriug the current year.

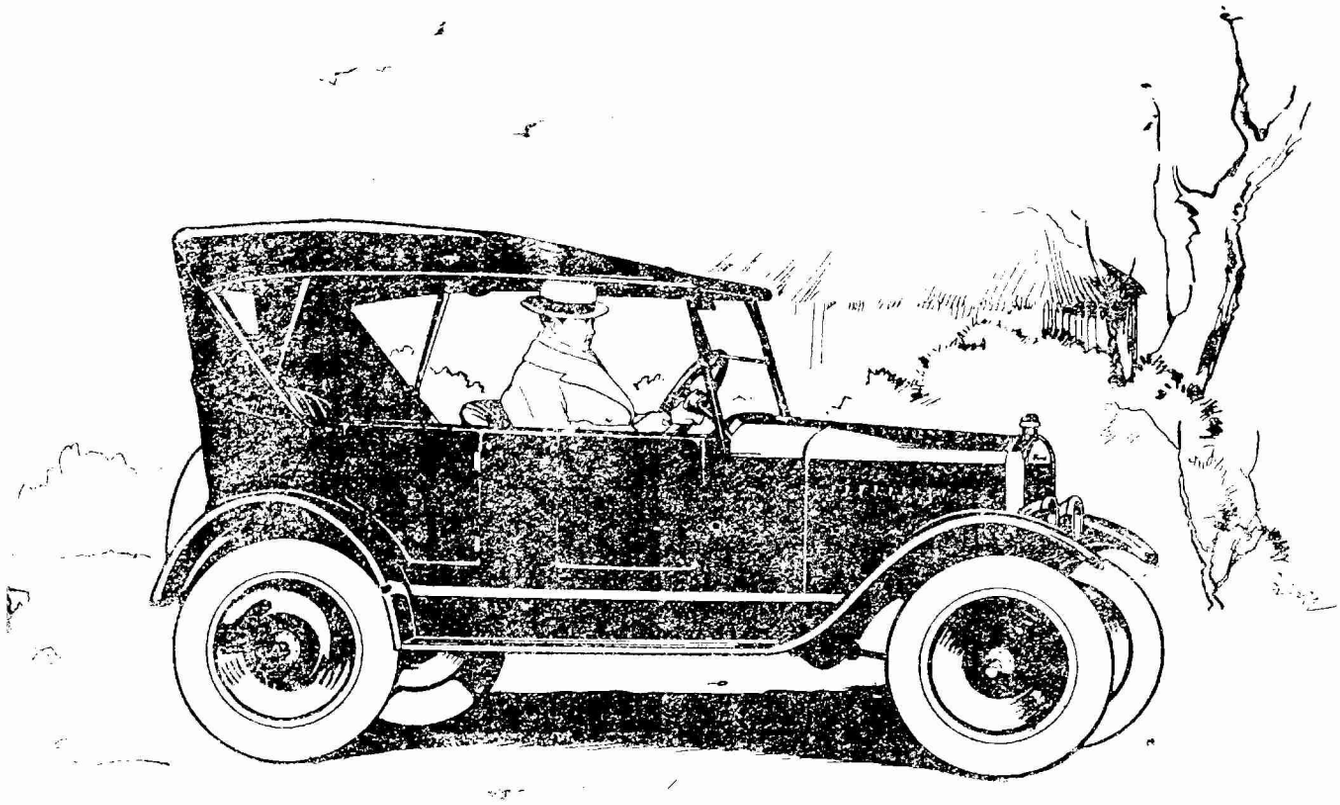
Japanese Railways Order More American Rails

In connection with the recently published report from Tokyo criticizing the quality of American rails and predicting that no more American rails would be imported by the Japanese Government Railways, concerning which a statement by E.H. Gary. President of the American Iron and Steel Institute, has already appeared in our columns, it is interesting to note that within the past two months three large contracts for Open Hearth steel rails have been awarded to American manufacturers.

We are informed that the United States Steel Products Company recently received from Japan, for use on the South Manchuria Railway. an order covering 5,000 tons of 80 lb. rails, and in January they received from the Hanshin Electric Railway of Japan an order for 5,000 tons. As recently as March 8 another order for 5,500 tons of 100 lb. rails was awarded to the same Company by the Japanese Government Railways. All of these rails are to be manufactured of Open Hearth steel. This indicates that American steel rails are not in disfavor with the Japanese Railway officials and substantiates the denial of Mr. S. Goto Director, Maintenance of Way and Construction Bureau. Japanese Government Railways, that the Railway Department has any intention of replacing existing track with rails of European manufacture to the exclusion of American rails.

Steel men in Tokyo and Yokohama assert that while American rails are not competitive when judged merely by price, their much higher quality offsets this cost differential and makes them a real factor in the Japanese market.

BEAUTY—COMFORT



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Fresh Food for China

BY TOM DOYLE

AROUND five thousand four hundred miles of railway in all sorts of conditions from fairly good to extremely bad and on the whole system maintained by the government not a single refrigerator car, in a country where distance and extremes of temperature made conditions for cool and cold car service especially attractive, is a situation which foreign car salesmen have allowed to pass unchallenged for years in China. It is a situation unparallelled in other lines for regardless of what modern innovation has been brought out here, whether or not it has been suited to the country and conditions, it has usually been sold, many times simply because it has been new and for no other reason. With a modern aid to comfort like refrigerator cars, a vehicle of economic value which not only serves its public but pays for itself and makes money for its owners there seems to be no reason at all for the backwardness of the Chinese Government Railways in equipping their lines with a service which would make Canton fruits and fish available to sojourners in Northern Manchuria and carry the delicious apples and grapes of Shantung and Chihli to the perspiring residents of the southern provinces. True, there are breaks in the north and south lines but there is steamer connection in between and once the railways have set the example and have provided the traffic there would be small time lost by the steamship operators in providing refrigerator accommodations aboard their vessels. That this traffic exists in embryo has apparently been finally recognized by the Ministry of Communications, for in spite of wars and all the rest of disturbances in China the Ministry has only recently ordered some twenty-odd modern refrigerator cars through a Belgian firm. Some sceptics scoff at the idea and boosters naturally boost. Let's see what the traffic situation really is and how much business these new food carriers can be counted upon to develop.

Roughly, the population of the provinces served by railways which can move refrigerated foodstuffs in and out totals two hundred and seventeen million people. It is divided as follows:

Manchuria	19,290.000
Chihli	29,400.000
Shantung	38,000.000
Hunan	11,000.000
Hupeh	25,124.000
Anhui	37,000.000
Kiangsu	26,920.000
Chekiang	10,000.000
Others	20,000.000
Total	216,734,000

This population is by no means all located immediate to the various railway lines. It is, however, served by them in that it is accessible by water and highway to them; near enough to get the benefit of their existence; in other words, in the railway zone.

Statistics Show Future

In sizing up the usefulness of any contrivance new to a country the first thought of the salesman is of statistics. He wants, in this instance, to know what volume of perishable food is moved about the country today so that he can get some idea as to what he can depend upon from the very outset and a basis upon which to calculate future traffic developments. In this as in all other fields, the Chinese Maritime Customs furnishes the only evidence in the country. The railways give no data concerning their annual traffic streams. The likin stations, which are legion, likewise shroud such records as they keep in the utmost mystery, for evident reasons, so that in the Customs Returns we have the only figures and they are by their very nature incomplete, but they are at the worst, something.

In 1924 the combined import and export movements of perishable food products at the various ports of China as reported by the Maritime Customs amounted to a grand total of two million eight hundred and twenty-two thousand one hundred and sixteen piculs, or three hundred and seventy-six million two hundred and seventy-two thousand seven hundred and twenty-six pounds of meats, fish, fruits, butter and vegetables. How much was moved by rail and boat cannot even be estimated. That it reached a total far and away above the foregoing figures is practically certain and that it was well spread over the country is demostrated by the two tables following which give the distribution of the Customs traffic through the various ports:

Imports of Perishable Goods-1924 (piculs)

	Fish	Fruit	Butter	Vegetables
Shanghai	978,825	124,086	6,924	257,206
Ningpo	224,871	..	..	56,969
Wenchow	47,402	3,036	..	..
Chinkiang	4,896	7	8	..
Nanking	1,499	16	40	..
Wuhu	5,782	18,794	9	41,246
Kiukiang	6,897	405	72	..
Hankow	20,221	11,114	922	..
Tsingtao	164,458	9,345	215	69,322
Chefao	47,570	..	..	17,798
Tientsin	6,827	4,147	2,362	3,471
Total	1,509,248	170,950	10,552	446,012

Exports of Perishable Goods-1924 (piculs)

	Fish	Fruit	Vegetables	Meat
Shanghai	87,016	57,556	28,805	260
Hangchow	..	2,864	48	..
Ningpo	..	3,353	29,123	..
Wenchow	19	1,990	520	25
Chinkiang	546	20	1,464	..
Nanking	15	409	54	..
Wuhu	6,892	7,814	..	1,064
Kiukiang	457	..	..	..
Tsingtao	1,103	7,251	28,900	177,079
Chefoo	1,707	128,028	21,489	4
Tientsin	..	8,200	80,275	..
Total	97,755	217,485	190,678	178,432

Chinese Diet Becoming Varied

The foregoing figures establish pretty clearly the fact that there is no small amount of traffic in perishable food in China under present conditions. In considering the development of this trade one has to bear in mind two things. The first is, what the people are now eating and the second, what they will eat if they can get it. The diet of the Chinese people is, contrary to the popular opinion in foreign lands, a varied one. From no small amount of experience in various parts of the country the opinion is formed that the diet of the people is limited solely by two things, price and availability. Coast dwellers are reputed to be great fish eaters while northerners are supposed never to touch it, that is, those northerners resident far inland. Not so many years ago it was almost impossible to buy decent fish in northern China as far inland as Kalgan, some two hundred and twenty miles from the sea at Tongku. It was brought in during the winter months frozen but during the hot weather people generally went without it. Then some enterprising genius thought of packing fish in ice and shipping it in to Kalgan summer and winter alike. Today fish is eaten with relish all over Kalgan. It was made available and apparently at a price which was not too high for the purchasing power of the people who were not fish-eaters—until it was brought to their tables. There may have been, many years ago, very definite local prejudices against this or that as an article of fare. One remembers even a decade back hearing a Tientsin man disgustedly remarking that "Ningpo man chow that stuff. My no can!", but today one finds Tientsin and Peking full of southern style restaurants and eating southern food, such as can be had.

The Chinese have never been very heavy consumers of beef. Mutton, pork and poultry seem to have taken its place, but given a chance to ship fresh beef about the country there is every reason in the world to believe that the Chinese will consume a lot of beef. Why not? People used to state positively that the Chinese did and would not eat bread. The flour mills all over China are to-day's answer to yesterday's erroneous assertion. In fact, the more one studies the country the more convinced one becomes that the engineer who stated that Chinese backwardness was due to an almost utter lack of communication facilities was nearer the mark than the small army of diplomats and the like who have tried to diagnose the trouble from other angles. Certain it is that regardless of locality, the man in the yellow skin has about the same sort of an appetite as the fellow from Boston or London and it does'nt take him long to discover its existence once he has an opportunity to set his teeth in good food, whether it be salt water fish in a distant inland town or Mongolian venison shipped frozen to Shanghai.

Refrigerator traffic in the United States has always been something of a bugbear with the companies operating the several lines in that it is largely a one way business. Cars leave Chicago full of beef. They discharge their cargoes in Boston and return to the middle west empty. That runs up the price of beef and it is unprofitable for the car owners as well. In China there is every prospect of a good healthy north and south and east and west traffic in food products if the cars can be gotten into operation. The fruit orchards and gardens of Shantung and Chihli are of uncalculated potentialities, given an outlet for their crops. The whole

of south and central China is ready and willing to eat northern fruit all winter long if it can be gotten there. The fish of the Gulf of Pechihli is the equal of any in the world. It could be sold even in Shanghai and in the inverse order, Ningpo sole would doubtless find itself a northern market were it given an opportunity to get there.

South China is a fruit country of no mean proportions. Southern fruits get into the markets of the central and northern parts of the country now, but given adequate transportation facilities there is no telling what could not be developed in that trade. Who has not seen the sorry looking bananas and oranges dragged about the railway towns on the Tientsin-Pukow line? They get to the consumer in sad condition but the fact of their getting there and being sold in a half-spoiled condition is the proof of an excellent market for fruit packed and shipped as good fruit deserves to be shipped. Dairying is another industry which is dependent upon transportation and which is now in its infancy in this country. In the northern provinces there have been several starts made along the line of up-to-date creameries. It was once said that the Chinese did not care for butter. A not inconsiderable amount of butter is annually imported from abroad for Chinese consumption and a lot is being sold by these small dairies. Give them an opportunity to ship over cold storage routes throughout the country and watch the Chinese take to butter as fast as will a family of flies. Where they will get the money to pay for it does not enter into this consideration very much. Suffice it to say that whenever someone seems to find a way of tickling the national palate the wherewithal to pay for the tickler makes its appearance. In other words, better food forces a better wage for it sets a better standard of living and everybody concerned is eventually a lot better off.

When one stops to consider the awful state of the Chinese Government Railways during the past ten years it is after all, not so surprising that cool and cold cars have not been sold out here. The treatment which both vendors and material have received at the hands of the Chinese buyer during the last decade have been sufficient to dishearten anyone from trying new experiments along the line of financing car sales in this country. It might be possible, under something approximating a stable government, to float a scheme for a private car line, like the famous National Despatch refrigerator car line in the United States, or some of the fruit car lines. In a way it has been tried if one cares to regard the acquisition of fleets of cars from foreign firms which have yet to see their payment on such, and it is doubtless this as much as anything which has discouraged manufacturers from trying to install this expensive equipment in China, on a private car basis or by outright sale. However, in spite of wars and prophecies of absolute disintegration, the railways, every time they get half a chance, continue to function, and if the first few "reefers" shipped into the country are given a few months in which to demonstrate their usefulness for something besides military barracks or firewood for half-frozen troops the opportunity for further and far bigger sales will have arrived.

Interesting Paper Presented At China Engineering Society

In the season's fifth meeting of the Engineering Society of China held in the Royal Asiatic Society's Hall Tuesday, an interesting paper was presented by Dr. W. C. Lowdermilk of the College of Agriculture and Forestry, Nanking University, entitled "The Changing Evaporation and Precipitation Cycle of North China."

Dr. Lowdermilk pointed out that the transfer of moisture from the Pacific Ocean to the land area of China is primarily dependent on typhoons and cyclonic storms which sweep over a narrow border of the continent. He said: "It follows that the precipitation near the sea shore is derived almost, if not entirely, from the moisture carried over from the ocean by winds: but more inland, it is derived both from the moisture carried by wihds from the oceans and from avaporation from the land surface. At the outer rim of the peripheral area the portion of moisture derived from land evaporation, forms the major portion of the precipitation."

Shansi was used as a type area and the reasons for the aridity of certain portions of North China due to the reduction of the evaporation explained. Statistics regarding annual rainfall, floods in the Yangtze Valley, typhoons, and experiments tables of considerable importance to students of the precipitation cycle of North China were given at length.

The Most Tragic Words in the English Language

"Too late!" Small words—simple words—tragic words.

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Two words that are reflected in the shriveled pay envelopes of thousands of men.

"Too late!"

Will they say that you wasted your youth and squandered the natural ability that is born in every man?

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What are you going to do—send in this Success-Coupon to-day or wait five years and then wish you had? Think it over. Then act!

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Gas Engine Operating	Structural Engineer
Civil Engineer	Automobile Work
Agriculture and Poultry	

Name.....Age.....

Address .....Occuption.....

.....

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China Exports to U.S.A. for February, 1926

The following table compiled under the direction of Edwin S. Cunningham, American Consul-General, at Shanghai, China, from the declared export returns of the various American Consulates in China, obtained through the courtesy of the officers in charge at the various ports, shows the declared exports from CHINA to the United States for the month of February 1926, and gives a comparison with the same period in 1925.

IN UNITED STATES CURRENCY

	Unit of Quantity	Feb. 1926 Quantity	Feb. 1926 Value	Feb. 1925 Quantity	Feb. 1925 Value
Group 0—Animals and Animal Products, except wool and hair (class 101 to 9939)					
Meats					
Eggs of Poultry					
In the shell (whole)	doz.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dried (whole)	lbs.	.....	.....	2,000	2,000
Frozen „	„	.....	.....	357,150	65,332
Egg Products, froz.	„	296,692	50,399	.....	.....
Albumen, dry	„	221,800	144,164	41,000	37,486
„ frozen	„	.....	.....	10,440	1,399
Yolk, dry	„	56,000	15,816	.....	.....
„ frozen	„	.....	.....	53,340	9,801
Liquid	„	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hides and Skins, Raw (except Furs) All Kinds					
Buffalo hides	pcs.	2,160	.....	.....	.....
	lbs.	84,377	15,487	.....	50,630
Calf skins	pcs.	524	.....	.....	.....
	lbs.	820	255	.....	121
Cattle hides	pcs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cow hides	pcs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	1,203
Deer and doe skins	pcs.	3,700	.....	.....	.....
	lbs.	12,167	4,498	.....	1
Goat and kid skins	pcs.	1,341,502	.....	.....	.....
	lbs.	1,060,213	1,138,252	.....	595,539
Horse, colt and ass hides	pcs.	4,304	.....	.....	.....
	lbs.	5,982	3,910	.....	112
Sheep and lamb skins	pcs.	20,197	.....	.....	.....
	lbs.	.....	43,016	....	324,461
Furs, Dressed and Undressed					
Dog	pcs.	2,500	2,433	.....	.....
Ermine	„	5,142	11,187	10,264	15,985
Fox, all kinds	„	3,898	35,586	21,478	258,680
Hare and rabbit	„	14,413	4,739	198,523	74,834
Kolinsky	„	137,086	321,219	43,894	139,888
Lynx	„	29	490	.....	.....
Marmot	„	273,492	418,667	12,606	14,332
Marten	„	38	693	233	4,214
Raccoon	„	103	814	5,322	19,902
Sable	„	275	11,810	1,457	89,313
Squirrel	„	578,547	597,720	367,540	394,796
Weasel	„	305,229	467,355	129,600	178,507
Wolf	„	130	1,569	1,189	16,836
All others	„	259,594	382,006	579,335	817,751
Furs, Dressed—Others					
Moufflon (Goat & kid)	„	11,220	17,938	27	27
Manufactures of Furs and Fur Skins					
Dog & goatskins mats	pcs.	5,211	4,487	32,885	68,610
All other mfrs.	„	4,716	26,194	.....	.....
Miscellaneous Animal Products:					
Feathers & mfrs. of	lbs.	136,288	75,041	215,080	77,222
Intestines, bladders, etc.	„	224,528	318,890	.....	454,072
Total			$4,114,635		$3,713,054
Group 1—Vegetable Food Products, Oil Seeds, Expressed Oils and Beverages (class 10311 to 17801)					
Grains and Preparations					
Buckwheat	lbs.	100,000	2,141	.....	.....
Kaoliang	„	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vegetable Food Products, N.E.S.					
Beans	lbs.	65,000	1,342	.....	.....
Fodders and Feeds, N.E.S.					
Beancake and meal	lbs.	3,829,890	73,384	1,397,255	26,840
Fruits and Nuts:					
Ginger, preserved	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peanuts, shelled	„	3,403,500	140,335	15,146,790	705,255
Peanuts, unshelled	„	409,950	15,405	933,600	36,185
Walnuts, shelled	„	525,240	101,275	730,460	142,041
„ unshelled	„	200,000	13,421	440,900	28,721
Oil Seeds and Vegetable Oils					
Apricot & peach kernels		.....	.....	.....	.....
Flaxseed, linseed	lbs.	.....	.....	189,336	7,605
Hempseed	„	420,510	9,545	150,050	3,788
Rapeseed	„	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sesame seed	„	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oil seeds, n.o.l.	„	551,750	20,680	347,692	14,718
Bean oil	„	1,685,695	186,783	5,070,315	388,641
Peanut oil	„	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wood oil (Tung nuts)	„	5,203,663	567,327	4,290,339	750,875
All other oils	„	.....	.....	39,173	4,799
Vegetable tallow	„	682,041	64,156	1,802,836	153,304
Perilla oil	„	278,920	34,029	398,240	50,189
Cocoa, Coffee, Tea & Spices					
Cassia	lbs.	.....	.....	177,734	7,526
Tea	„	286,789	45,898	100,682	19,497
Total			$1,275,721		$2,339,982
Group 2—Other Vegetable Products, except fibres and wood (class 20011 to 29616)					
Gums, Resins & Balsams, N.E.S.					
Camphor, crude	lbs.	24,605	11,989	13,530	6,020
Crude Drugs & Essential Oils, N.E.S.					
Rhubarb	lbs.	.....	.....	3,400	821
Camphor oil	„	.....	.....	13,350	6,200
Dyeing & Tanning Materials of Vegetable Origin					
Quebracho extract	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gallnuts	„	289,744	33,865	308,000	35,387
Seeds, Except Oil Seeds					
Millet	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
All others	„	.....	898	51,000	2,002
Tobacco					
Tobacco leaf	lbs.	.....	.....	34,612	7,118
Miscellaneous Vegetable Products					
Fans, palm leaf	lbs.	.....	.....	35,425	7,383
Total			$46,752		$64,731
Group 3—Textiles (class 30011 to 39593)					
Cotton					
Cotton, raw	lbs.	590,991	120,419	2,542,169	591,304
„ waste	„	75,781	6,022	6,687	1,261
„ lace & em-Embroideries	value	.....	168,011	.....	222,780
„ misc. mfrs.	„	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Vegetable Fibres, N.E.S.					
Fibres, vegetable & textile & mfrs. of, n. o. 1.	value	.....	42,210	.....	55,433
Grass cloth & mfrs.	„	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hats, straw	doz.	.....	1,471	8,801	7,006
„ rush	„	5,650	3,773	366	869
„ fibre	„	227	4,012	....	.....
Mattings & rugs	Sq. yds.	.....	.....	195,238	21,228
Strawbraid	yards	1,709,694	6,480	6,890,280	14,062
Wool and Hair					
Carpets, wool	Sq. yds.	48,917	387,878	1,190	8,989
Wool, sheep's	lbs.	894,609	229,536	8,681,005	2,454,495
Hair, goat	„	20,326	2,892	.....	.....
„ camel	„	29,205	13,678	.....	.....
„ horse	„	87,716	45,477	66,104	35,284
„ human, raw, Asiatic	„	84,730	31,811	154,629	56,657
„ nets, human	„	8,059	78,158	5,629	46,921
„ all other	„	47,570	18,222	37,836	26,341
Silk					
Silk, raw	lbs.	438,792	2,288,064	682,005	3,732,735
„ wild	„	66,174	172,048	73,654	210,980
„ waste	„	434,567	290,138	313,487	275,391
„ piece goods	„	7,602	60,418	1,685	12,723
„ embroideries	value	.....	3,647	.....	2,994
„ miscellaneous	„	.....	377	.....	2,073
„ pongees	lbs.	23,709	78,642	416	1,316
„ cocoons, pierced	„	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total			$4,053,384		$7,780,842
(Group 4—Wood and Paper—class 40181—48724.)					
Manufactures of Wood					
Bamboo mfrs.	value	.....	558	.....	17,754

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Rattan, reed and woodware	„	.....	2,069	.....	1,087
Blackwoodware	„	.....	.....	.....	1,868
Lacquerware	„	.....	2,493	.....	.....
Paper, Except Printed Matter					
Paper	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	
Umbrellas	Nos.	52,557	12,702	.....	25,377
Lanterns	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	
Books and Other Printed Matter					
Books	Value	.....	768	.....	.....
Total			$18,590		$73,086
Group 5—Non-Metallic Minerals (class 50011 to 59590)					
Coal, Petroleum and Asphalt					
Coal	tons	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clay and Clay Products					
Porcelain, China-ware, Pottery, etc.	value	.....	2,814	.....	2,908
Other Non-Metallic Minerals					
Jadeware	value	.....	3,564	.....	868
Precious stones	„	.....	453	.....	.....
Total			$6,831		$3,776
Group 6—Ores, Metals and Manufactures, Except Machinery and Vehicles (class 60011 to 69999)					
Iron and Steel					
Iron ore	tons	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pig Iron	„	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ferro-Alloying Metals					
Tungsten ore	lbs.	56,000	9,760	.....	.....
Aluminium, Antimony, and Cobalt					
Antimony, crude	lbs.	201,600	22,148	82,880	5,523
„ regulus	„	2,868,400	510,378	1,394,000	167,657
Copper, Brass and Bronze					
Brass, and mfrs. of	lbs.	.....	33,277	.....	10,461
Bronze „ „ „ „		.....	.....	.....	.....
Copper „ „ „ „		.....	.....	.....	.....
Precious Metals, Jewelry and Plated Ware					
Gold bars	Ounces	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gold coins	value	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jewelry	„	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total			$575,533		$183,651
Group 7—Machinery and Vehicles (class 70011 to 79361)			NIL		NIL
Group 8—Chemicals (class 80021 to 87519)					
Medicinal and Pharmaceutical Preparations					
Blister flies	lbs.	.....	.....	1,334	787
Other Chemicals					
Acid, tannic	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other chemicals and drugs	„	.....	.....	.....	.....
Musk	„	7	1,545	45½	9,739
Antimony, oxide	„	201,600	29,512	56,000	5,532
Explosives, Firecrackers and Ammunition					
Firecrackers	lbs.	.....	.....	443,719	75,534
Total			$31,057		$91,592
Group 9—Miscellaneous (class 90101 to 99999)					
Art Works					
Art, works of	value	.....	20,242	.....	.....
Miscellaneous Articles					
Bristles	lbs.	118,770	152,025	65,781	111,597
Household & personal effects	value	.....	4,110	.....	5,743
Mah Jongg	„	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unenumerated articles	„	.....	166,060	.....	657,002
Totals			$342,436		$774,342
GRAND TOTALS			$10,464,939		$15,025,246

(Continued on page 102)

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U. S. Far East Trade Still Grows

(*Wall Street Journal*)

THE combined export and import merchandise trade of the United States with the Far East for 1925 aggregated $2,035,199,000, as compared with $1,622,169,000 for 1924, a gain of $413,169,000 or 23%. Of this total value $667,107,000, an advance of $2,213 000 (less than one-half of 1%), represented exports and $1,368,092,000, an increase of $410,856,000 or 43%, was credited to imports, according to the Department of Commerce.

Imports from all of the countries were heavier than the previous year while Japan and China (including Hongkong and Kwantung) alone lagged behind in the export trade. The very substantial gain in imports is readily attributed to the high price which rubber commanded and the increased demand of American manufacturers for raw silk, jute and other materials obtainable only in the Orient.

Exports to the Far East for 1925 registered an advance of $176,129,000 over the average of the five-year period, 1914,1919 and $500,-949,000 above the 1910-1924 period, while imports showed an increase of $728,364,000 and $1,094,084,000 for the same periods, respectively. The Far East supplied 32% of the total foreign merchandise imported into the United States for the year and afforded a market for 13.6% of our total exports, against 26% and 14.4%, respectively, for 1924.

Japan Has First Place

Japan with an aggregate of $611,819,000, a gain of $21,252,000 or 3.6%, topped the list both as a consumer of American goods and a source of supply for Oriential products. Straits Settlements took second place in total trade, with a total of $325,162,000, an advance of $170,032,000, or 109%, but outranked all in the relative increase, this result being gained, however, only through the excessive value of imports. China followed with a total of $304,036,000—including $32,095,000 for Hongkong and $8,794,000 for Kwantung—a rise of $31,937,000 or 12%. Australia ranked fourth with $203,634,000, an advance of $55,588,000, or practically 30%, while India with a total of $183,766,000, an increase of $54,539,000, or 32%, won fifth place from the Philippines, whose trade for the year footed up $172,990,-000, or $16,383,000 more than the year previous. Though the Dutch East Indies ranked seventh with a total trade of $115,032,-000, an increase of $43,033,000 or 60%, it was second in relative increases.

United States exports to Japan dropped by $22,599,000, or 9%, to $227,707,000, a slump readily attributed to lighter requirements for reconstruction work, the fluctuation of the yen, and general adverse economic conditions. In contrast, heavier imports of raw silk and silk products advanced Japan's share of our imports from $340,060,000 in 1924 to $384,112,00, a gain of 13%.

Notwithstanding the adverse political and economic conditions which disrupted China's trade generally throughout the year, the United States imported from that source (including Hongkong and Kwantung) $190,-926,000 worth of merchandise, an increase of $54,606,000, or 39.5% over 1924. We were less fortunate however, in the case of exports to China, which dropped by 20% from $135,279,000 to $113,110,000, or over $22,000,-000.

Australia found a market in America for increasing quantities of its wool, tin, hides and furs, piling up a total share in our imports of $55,110,000, against $32,868,000 in 1924, a gain of 70%, or more than $22,000,000. In return it advanced its purchases of American goods by $23,346,000, or 20%, to

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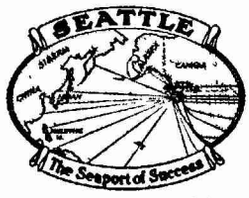

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$148,524,000. New Zealand also absorbed during 1925 $38,363,000 worth of American goods against $29,306,000 in 1924, a gain of $9,057,000, and increased by over $6,000,000 sales of its own products to us, a value of $19,734,000.

Trade with Southeastern Asia

Trade between the United States and Southeastern Asia also prospered during the year, both sales and purchases showing substantial increases. Imports from India rose $41,208,000 to $144,484,000 or 40%, while exports of American goods to that country, amounting to $38,282,000, increased $3,381,000 or 9%. Heavy purchases of rubber at abnormally high prices raised our purchases from Straits Settlements $166,337,000, to $313,941,000 or 112%, while return sales to that source reached a valuation of $11,221,000, an advance of $3,715,000, or 50%. The Dutch East Indies also marketed more tea, pepper, rubber and tin, increasing its share in our imports by $38,308,00 to $95,828,00 or 70%, and consumed $19,204,000 worth of American petroleum, steel, machinery and automobiles, or $4,804,000 worth more than 1924. American products find only a linited sale in Ceylon, amounting in 1925 to only $2,386.000 which, however, represented an increase of $797,000, or 50%, over the previous year. Imports from Ceylon advanced $22,834,000 to $47,159,000, or 90%. Siam, Indo-China, and the South Sea Islands also increased their trade with America.

In the final readjustment of the year's trade, heavier shipments of American goods to Australia and New Zealand increased the balance, already favorable to the United States, by $1,104,000 and $2,851,000 respectively. The usual American credit balance in Siam was also increased 85% and doubled in Indo-China. However, not only did unfavorable balances of the United States continue with the other countries, but were increased in amounts varying from $13,207,000 in the case of the Philippines to $162,592,000 with Straits Settlements.

News from South China

General Li Chung-jen, Military Governor, and General Huang Shao-hung, Lieutenant Military Governor and Civil Administrator of Kwangsi, have formally announced their adherence to the Kuomintang Government in Canton, recognizing the Kuomintang authority as the central power of which Kwangtung and Kwangsi are a part. This will mean that the Kuomintang will be able to direct the political, military, and fiscal policy of Kwangsi as well as Kwangtung.

One of the first acts of the Kuomintang, or rightly speaking the Right or Red Wing of this Party, in Canton, is to offer aid to the new military regime in Changsha, Hunan, with a view to enlist the support of that province for the Kuomintang also.

General Li Tsai-sum, Chief or Staff and concurrently Commander of the 4th Army, of the Kuomintang, whose alleged telegram attacking General Chiang Kai-shek and the Reds had created no little speculation and fear in Canton recently, will further ease the Canton situation by announcing that he will soon depart for Southern Kwangtung on inspection trip.

General Wang Mau-kung, late deputy garrison commissioner in Canton, who was reported to have been deported by General Chiang Kai-shek, the Kuomintang Army dictator, some time ago, has not been heard from ever since his alleged departure. Friends of General Wang and anti-Reds are entertaining a fear that he might have done away with by methods Lenin's followers are not incapable of.

Kuomintang leaders in Canton have been informed that the Germans in Swatow are complying with the order of the local authorities to pay their house tax like other Chinese residents but that the foreigners, through the British Consulate, are protesting against the order.

On March 15, the system of commandeering private ships by militarists for troop transportation was renewed in Canton, despite recent orders doing away with this injustice to shipowners.

The West River Shipping Guild, the ships of whose members ply between Canton and Wuchow, is threatening to suspend traffic as a protest against the recent decision of the Kuomintang to confiscate the S.S. *Kuo Ning*, condemned of smuggling—the discovery of 200 taels of opium in the possession of a passenger. The Guild officers contend that ship masters should not be held responsible for the acts of passengers in which they have no previous knowledge and suggest that, henceforth, the Kuomintang Opium Monopoly Bureau should station officers on ships to take preventive measures, should they desire to do so.

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Timber merchants in Kongmoon, Kwangtung, are petitioning the Kuomintang for relief in the matter of contributions for transporting logs from Szewui to their city. Formerly the merchants were able, aside from the payment of *Likins* which amount to but little, to get their goods through at an "expenditure", known among the Chinese as "black money", of about $200 for a pile. These days those in authority are demanding as high a gift as $1,000, which is beyond the ability of the merchants to concede.

The Sunning Railroad, connecting Peikai and Towshan, by way of Kongmoon and inland towns of Szeyap districts, had to suspend operation again on March 12, because of lack of coal, for the import of which by way of Hongkong is still being interfered with by pickets of the Canton Strike Committee enforcing the "anti-imperialist" boycott. For many weeks this line has been able to run but once daily on account of lack of coal.

For dispute over some 20 packages of dyes a Chinese in Fatshan imported through the Chinese Post Office by parcel post, the Police of Fatshan and the Strike Committee pickets mixed themselves in a small riot March 13, the pickets coming out with advantage and getting some $300 worth of articles which, some say, were not British origin, although forwarded from Honghong.

The Canton Strike Committee enforcing the "anti-imperialist" boycott has consented to comply with the request of Chinese merchants for permission to enter Shameen to withdraw what they need from the godowns and safe deposits there. The Kuomintang Trade Commissioner will issue cards for those going to from Shameen at a fee of one to two per cent of the value of the articles to be withdrawn plus a stamp duty, part of the income from this source going to the Strike Committee maintenance fund and part to the Kuomintang treasury.

Upon hearing that the Right or anti-Red Wing of the Kuomintang, late Dr. Sun Yat-sen's political clique, is to hold a national conference at West Hill, Peking March 29, the Left or Red Wing in Canton has issued a warning against the attendance of any one of the members of the present civil and military government under its power. Wu Te-chen, Canton Commissioner of Police, has formally denied that he is in any way connected with the coming conference at Peking.

Kuomintang clubs along the North River districts, Kwangtung, inform their headquarters in Canton that those bandit gangs outraging Shekkok Mart and other towns, sometimes destroying as many as 60 houses at a time, are not Kuomintang Hunanese mercenaries but robbers disguising as troops only. Some towns are petitioning the Kuomintang that, under prevailing conditions, troops should help suppressing lawless without bargaining for the protective fees first, assuring that no contribution will be denied should the Kuomintang be able to advise its comrades to respect the law.

The Kuomintang Commissioner of Labor and Agriculture, with reference to the necessity of closing down the Canton Hospital by the American management March 10 on account of the strike of the workers concerned, asserted that he had done his best as a mediator but disapproved of the refusal on the part of the hospital management to recognize the existence of the labor union and deal with it as a body. The Kuomintang Commissioner said that the statement of the hospital that it had been cut off from food supplies was incorrect but admitted that, as soon as he found that the workers had disconnected water and electric supplies, he ordered same to be reinstalled at once. The Commissioner believed that the revised demands of the workers for wages and better service conditions were not unreasonable and that such demands should not be considered as act of malicious intention. The Commissioner was of the view that the Canton Hospital should not have rejected the demands altogether. The Canton Hospital authorities have also published views showing how they could not meet the demands as presented.

The Kuomintang is reporting success over its work in the suppression of "fighting evil spirit boys" in Koyue and other districts along the West River. The "fighting evil spirit boys" is a poorly organized group of young men with the attack on Bolshevism and Bolshevists as their object, but unsupported by any substantial body with arms or ammunitions, some 7,000 of them were recently overcome and scattered by but two companies of Kuomintang Army troops who were well armed and trained and backed by the Government in Canton.

The supporters of General Chiang Kai-shek, Kuomintang Army dictator in Canton, are urging for the immediate dismissal of General Li Tsai-sum, commanding the 4th Corps, notwithstanding the issue of a denial that he, Li, was in any way responsible for the recent circular denounding General Chiang and the Reds. The Reds are asking the appointment

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of Division Commander Chen Ming-chao to replace General Li Tsai-sum. So far the Kuomintang has taken no action to reprimand General Li's alleged action, the latter denying his connection in the proposed opposition to General Chiang.

Tam Ping-shan, Chief Chinese Commissar of the Communists Party and an Executive Committeeman of the Kuomintang in Canton, is being advised by his comrades to leave Canton for awhile, at least, so as to perhaps save the Left Wing or Bolshevist Section of the Kuomintang from falling, in view of the fact that the Right Wing, or anti-Reds, are using the war cry, "Down with Bolshevism", as the instruments to oppose General Chiang Kai-shek, Wang Ching-Wei, T. V. Soong, and others now heading the government in Canton.

Lam Chi-mien, a former managing-director of the Canton-Hankow Railroad, Kwangtung Section, who is being accused as an accomplice to the recent assassination of Liao Chung-hoi, a Kuomintang leader, may not be tried by the Special Court now in session over the case. Mr. Lam, it is understood, whose health is now disturbing many of his friends, has the help of Mrs. Sun Yat-sen, who is doing her best to effect his relief from prison, where he has been confined for the last six or seven months awaiting trial.

Canton Police is opposed to Bolshevism, according to a statement of the *Industrial & Commercial Daily Press*, the leading anti-Red journal in South China. The Police on early March rejected C. Y. Chen Kei-woon as their political adviser and asked for the appointment of Chen Kim-yu, adds this journal, a sign showing that the Police in Canton are gradually withdrawing from the Red influence.

Lack of traffic in the Szeyap Districts of Kwangtung caused by "anti-imperialist" boycott pickets preventing importation of coal to operate the Sunning Railroad is responsible for shortage of kerosene oil, latest quotation being $17.60 a case. Kerosene oil was sold in these districts never at exceeding $5 a case before Kuomintang making this article a government monopoly. The Kuomintang official price is $12.50 a case.

The National Athletic Meet in China this year will be held in Canton, October 10 next, it has finally been decided. The Canton Committee in charge of preparations consists of Kim Tseng-ching, president of the Canton Educational Association; Kan Kum-shek, of Nanyang Bros. Tobacco Company; and Messrs. Yau Ki-chong, Wang Chi-yuan, and Lee Ming-tak, well-known local sportsmen and athletic managers and trainers. The Canton Annual Sports Days this year will be held May 14, 15, and 17 and 18, with Sunday, the 16th, off for rest and recuperation.

The *China Hua Min Poa*, a pro-Kuomintang daily, has a report that Hu Han-min, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Kuomintang government in Canton and "Ambassador" to Moscow, is returning from his special mission to Russia and that the Canton government is preparing to welcome him back.

The Kuomintang government in Canton is giving its Minister of Finance two months to raise $5,000,000 for the proposed Northern Expedition, and from this it may be taken for granted that the much-talked-of re-inforcement for the "Christian General", Feng Yu-hsiang, in the North, may not be available for sometime, if there is anything more than a talk, after all.

More to prevent the present troops in Canton and vicinity from turning "Right" than anything else, it has been proposed that, in the coming Northern Expedition, all men and junior officers of the Kuomintang Army will have their pay raised. Second class soldiers will have their pays raised from $8 to $10 a month; first class, $10 to $10.50; corporals, $12 to $14; Sergeants, from $14 to $16; first-sergeants, $16 to $20; lieutenants, from $45 to 56; and captains, an increase $8 from present echedule. The present army expenditure in Canton amounts about $2,400,000 amonth, and an increase of pay to the men may require something like $4,000,000.

March 12 being the first anniversary of the death of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the first Provisional President of the Republic of China, was observed in Canton as a public holiday with appropriate demonstrations. In Hongkong the intellectual classes like the Members of the Press and the schools also the occasion for a holiday, and the extra service put at getting out special editions of Chinese newspapers on the 12th was compensated by a day off without any publication the day following. The Chinese Y.M.C.A. of Hongkong, under the auspices of the Day School, held a memorial, service in honor of the late patriot with Hin Wong, a newspaper-man, as the principal speaker.

Hin Wong, still a political banishee from Canton under order issued by the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen when Generalissimo, was asked after his address in the Hongkong Y.M.C.A. eulogising the late Chinese leader who, many persons thought

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was his bitter enemy, how he could say so many good things about him, replied: "Dr. Sun had done me the favor first. In his order for my banishment, he stated that my utterances and activities were causing disturbances to the peace and order of Kwangtung Province. I didn't know until then that my influence was so great. Dr. Sun is now dead and can't withdraw his words."

A telegram has been received from Milan, the headquarters of the Hongkong Catholic Mission, that the Holy Father Pope Pius XI has been pleased to nominate the Very Rev. Fr. Henry Valtorta to be the Vicar Apostolic of the Roman Catholic in Hongkong, in succession to the late Bishop D. Pozzoni. The Very Rev. Fr. Henry Valtorta was born in 1883 at Carate, Milano, Italy. He studied at the Theological University of Milan, was ordained in 1907, and arrived at Hongkong in October, 1907, when he was assigned for work in the New Territory, the Subprefectures of Po-on, Waichow, and Hoifung. He has also been Military and Naval Chaptain to the Roman Calholics at Hongkong and is now Rector of St. Margaret's Church.

Miss Elsie Wilcox, commissioner of public instruction for Kauai, Honolulu, Hawaii, arrived at Hongkong on the S.S. *President Wilson* from Manila March 12 on her way to Canton in connection with her tour of the Orient studying educational and other problems. The schools in Hawaii of which Miss Wilcox has part supervision over have many Chinese, Japanese, and Filipino students, and her observations in connection with her visits in China, Japan, and Philippines have more than ordinary purposes. While in Hongkong, Miss Wilcox chanced to meet T.Z. Koo, a secretary of the World Students Conference also visiting Hongkong in connection with student Y.M.C.A. work, and Hin Wong, two Chinese members of the Institute of Pacific Relations, of which she is also a member. Mr. Koo, Mr. Wong, and Miss Wilcox, with others attended the Institute in Honolulu, July 1-15 last.

Some one threw a bomb near the entrances to the Taikoo Dockyards at Hunhom, Kowloon, opposite Hongkong, during the afternoon of March 10 and caused injury to nine persons, one later succumbing. It is believed by some that it was the work of strike agitators who had failed to influence the Taikoo workers to declare a strike during the Chinese New Year holidays. So far no arrests directly connected with the case have been made, while investigations in progress may develop and result in the hunting down of the culprits.

A Chinese daily favorable to Christianity states that the recent anti-Christian agitations in Canton have not hurt the Chinese Church there but have rather helped it. Since the agitation some Chinese Christians have thought it best that they should also participate in all worthy civic activities to promote better government according to Christian principles and, at the same time, remove some of the Church practice which have never been really a part of the religion but will cause misunderstanding on the part of the non-Christians. Since the departure of some missionaries on accout of the "anti-imperialist" boycott, many works have had to be necessarily left to the native Christian leaders, and most of them have found that the works have progressed just as well, if not better than, as under foreign management.

Siam rice now being unavailable on account of shortage of import and strike pickets' interference in Canton, native produces of equal grade are now selling at more than $12.50 a picul. Unless the authorities in Kwangsi will permit more rice to come from that section, the price may jump higher, it is feared.

The Kwangtung Educational Conference this year will be held at Canton, May 1 to 10, under the auspices of the Canton Education Association. Delegates from the districts as well as members of the several boards of education and teachers from the higher instsiutions in Canton will attend.

The Kuomintang Education Commissioner is proposing to revise all the text-books now being used in Kwangtung schools so as to make the teaching of Dr. Sun Yat-sen's revolutionary program and three people's principles compulsory.

General Chu Pei-teh, commanding the 3rd Kuomintang Army Corps in Kwangtung, has taken over his additional post of commissariat-general of the Kuomintang Army. Under his direction, some $2,400,000 will be spent monthly to upkeep the forces.

The Kuomintang Military Council in Canton has warned all militarists against their taking membership in the Society to Study the Political Principles of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the reason being that this organization is trying to exclude Bolshevism from Kuomintang and claim that the late Kuomintang leader has never been a firm believer in Lenin's doctrines.

Canton, March 18, 1926.

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Men and Events

H. H. Abeling, of the Worthington Pump Company, U. S. A., who has been on an extended business trip to Japan, has returned to Shanghai.

Indebtedness of the Chinese government is now estimated at $1,615,256,069 by the Ministry of Finance. This amounts to around eight hundred million American dollars.

J. B. Sawyer, United States Consul in charge of the Passport Office, is expected to return to Shanghai next month on the *President Cleveland*, accompanied by Mrs. Sawyer and daughter.

Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Gregory and children left Shanghai last Monday for America on the *Empress of Canada*. Mr. Gregory is manager of the leaf department of the British Cigarette Company, Ltd.

A final chapter in the story of the late Morgan Palmer, American citizen killed by bandits last July, was written when the Palmer 15,000 acre ranch was sold to the military governor of Kirin province, Manchuria, for $10,000.

Dr. J. C. Ferguson lectured on "General Survey of Standard Chinese Histories" at a meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society held Thursday March 25 at the Lecture Hall, 5 Museum Road. The meeting was open to the public.

Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Hayden of the International Banking Corporation at Singapore were passengers on the *President Grant* and are going home on leave. Mr. Hayden formerly was connected with the International Banking Corporation in Shanghai.

Mr. and Mrs. Tiffany Blake returned to Shanghai on the *President Grant* last week after an extensive trip in Indo-China and the East Indies. After a few days here they plan to proceed home to Chicago where Mr. Blake is editor of the *Chicago Tribune*.

After two days of intermittent howling which made people feel as if Shanghai had been invaded by an army of shrieking wraiths, the city is again very quiet, almost angelic peace reigning. Tests of new fog sirens and robbery alarms have finished for some time—we hope.

Ralph Dennison, of the Standard Oil Co. of N. Y., left Shanghai Thursday for Japan where he will meet Miss Margaret Uhler, who will arrive in that country on the *President Van Buren*. The young couple plan to be married in Yokohama and after a short stay in Japan will make their home in Shanghai.

Mr. Arthur L. Barrett, of the Singer Sewing Machine Company, returned to Shanghai on the *President Madison* last week from home leave in America. Mrs. Barrett and Arthur L. Barrett Jr., will remain for some time in Chicago, where the latter is still undergoing medical treatment for the injuries received in a motor car accident here late in 1924.

"The Imprint," the house organ of the Chinese American Publishing Company, has made its appearance for March and continues to give to booklovers plenty of information on new publications, as well as literary notes of an interesting quality. A literary who's who is being run, this month's biography being devoted to Theodore Lothrop Stoddard, whose books on color and racial problems caused a sensation.

The Parent Teacher Association of the Shanghai American School held its regular meeting on Thursday, March 25, at 5:30 p.m. in the school auditorium. There was a Forum the topic of which was "Present Problems of the Shanghai American School." Short talks was given by a member of the Schools Board, the Principal and others. There was a question box into which all those interested were invited to place questions concerning the school.

Karl Bickel, president of the United Press Association, broadcasting from Hastings, Nebraska a speech by radio to all the students of journalism in the mid-Western schools, declared that the exorbitant press rates heretofore existing in the Trans-Pacific services had been a menace to a mutual understanding between the nations in that area. The recent wholesale slashing of rates, he said, "will do more to guarantee peace in the Pacific than all the battleships of both the United States and Japan."

Japanese denizens of Shanghai's underworld are to be cleaned out and repatriated in the near future, according to plans of the Japanese consular police authorities. The nests of arms and drug runners, as well as counterfeiters, are to be rounded up and sent away. Important changes are being made in the personnel of the force that is to undertake the work. A successor has been appointed to O. Muraji, Chief of the Japanese Consular Police, and the new head, T. Ukizawa, is expected to reach Shanghai shortly.

Mrs. P. H. Dunbar and children left Shanghai last Monday for America to be followed in June by Mr. Dunbar. Mrs. Dunbar, who has been in Shanghai for the past six years has been closely identified with the work of the American Association of University Women, of which she is president, with American Women's Club and with the Community Church where she has served as a member of the governing board. During her absence from Shanghai, the duration of which is uncertain, the presidency of the American Association of University Women will be assumed Miss Mary Frances Cross, vice-president of the organization.

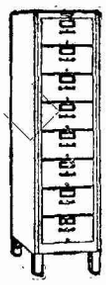
A potent reply to a speech delivered by Stirling Fessenden was made by Yu Yah-ching, Chairman of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, during the after-dinner speeches last Friday night at the Majestic Hotel. The dinner was tendered by the Shanghai Municipal Council to prominent Chinese of the International Settlement, Chapei and Nantao. In the course of the speech delivered by Mr. Fessenden, Chairman of the Municipal Council, the Municipality virtually offered to do all in their power to right the political and industrial conditions in the International Settlement. The speech of Yu Yah-ching, flavored with classical allusions, practically dicated that the foreign Powers in China regard the Chinese as their racial equals and that China's soverign rights be respected, in order that the political and industrial differences now existing be once and for all removed.

Since foreign legations and consulates in China are "bootlegging" wireless reports to newspapers and thereby defrauding Chinese stations of revenue, China should not be held responsible for payment of debts secured on telegraph revenues, declares the Peking Wireless station in a memorial presented to the Government. Distribution of radio service in this way, the Chinese station points out, is not only illegal but actually an infringement of the Washington Conference provisions which declare foreign radio installations in China should be exclusively used for diplomatic purposes between the Legations and their respective governments and not for commercial work. The Chinese paper *Sin Wen Pao* takes a similary view, denouncing such distribution in Peking, Tientsin and other cities, and pointing out that wireless is a government monopoly in China. The distribution is primarily for propaganda purposes.

China Exports to U.S.A. for February 1926

(Continued from page 94)

RECAPITULATION	*Jan. 1, '25, to Feb. 28, '25.*	*Jan. 1, '26, to Feb. 28, '26.*
Group 0—Animal and Animal Products, except Wool and Hair,	$6,218,265	$7,063,873
Group 1—Vegetable Food Products, Oil Seeds, Expressed Oils and Beverages,	4,639 618	2,453,253
Group 2—Other Vegetable Products, except Fibres and Wood,	161,852	77,737
Group 3—Textiles	14,944,656	11,185,451
Group 4—Wood and Paper	112,938	35,981
Group 5—Non-Metallic Minerals	5,583	19,161
Group 6—Ores, Metals and Manufactures, except Machinery and Vehicles	386,661	1,006,757
Group 7—Machinery and Vehicles	NIL	NIL
Group 8—Chemicals	233,327	82,822
Group 9—Miscellaneous	2,216,992	896,158
Grand Totals U. S.	$28,918,892	$22,816,213



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New Book and Publications

The People of the Philippines

By Frank Charles Fleming, New York: George H. Doran Co.

During the last few years a number of books have appeared on the Philippines, the most note-worthy of which being that written by Miss Mayo. To understand a people one must sympathize with them. If one is not prepared to enter into the feelings of a people and understand their point of view, he will only see defects in them. The writer of the book is one of those few Americans who really understand the soul of the Philippines.

The early religion of the people of the Philippines was dominated by Hindu culture. From the 8th until the 12th century there existed a vast empire, Indian in culture and religion, at Sri Visya, in Sumatra. As many of the original people of the Philippines came from Sumatra they brought with them the Hindu traditions and customs. Only a few years ago images of the Indian gods Ganesha and Shiva were discovered in Mindnao. An account of the Mindoro people written in 1349 says, "In their customs they are chaste and good. When a husband dies, his wife shaves her head and fasts for seven days, lying beside the body-"

In 1478 the Arabs overthrew the great Javanese Empire which was also Indian in culture. They extended their power to the adjoining islands. Abu Bakar, a soldier of some merits, traveled eastward and finally settled in the island of Basilan. The people of Sulu invited him to Bwansa where he settled and converted the people into Mohamidnaism. The Sulus accepted Islam because it gave a religious sanction to their practice of piracy. The Moros of to-day are from the stock of these Moslims. Though Islam is called a religion of peace, the fact remains that where it has gone wars, murders, and fanaticism of an extreme type have followed.

When the Philippnies came into the hands of Spain a large number of Catholic friars came to convert the people, The early friars were really good men. In 1565 came the first Augustinian friars, the Franciscans followed them in 1577 and the Jesuits in 1581. Willingly or unwillingly the Filipinos had to become Christians; and what is more, any other Orintal who visited the Philippines had to be baptised. The friars were human, and as they wielded political and grew rich in power they also became lazy. Men who had meant to be heroes found themselves enmeshed in immorality. Soon they became great oppressors. They kept the people in ignorance and put down with rigor any opposition offered to them. They had Rizal shot. It was their oppression that caused the revolution in 1868.

It was fortunate for the people that America came in to emancipate them from Spain. The people, who are very intellegent and hardworking, will some day become model Christians and the author hopes that Christianity in the East will spread through them.

H. P. Shastri

Woodrow Wilson

The Man, His Times, And His Task, By William Allen White; New York: Houghton Mifflin Company.

The book opens with a rather dull chapter on "The Miracle of Heredity", giving a clear idea of the ancestry of Woodrow Wilson. It grows interesting in the second chapter on the Influence of Environmenets. The interest created herein is sustained throughout the book. Tommy Wilson was brought up under spiritual influences and his moulding of character started under those holy and humane circumstances. He received the stamp of Calvanism on his character which became the guiding principle of his illustrious life. The streets of Wilmington, the lure of the wharf, the pillared houses and leisurely life of the town all touched the quick of the youth's being; but the Presbytarian Church, where his father preached and Janet Woodrow, his mother, worshiped, moulded his life.

As a freshman he attracted attention by his love of books—not the love of a hungry soul—but the love of a wise youth who knows where to find what he wanted in the library. Books on love, adventure or beauty did not attract Tommy Wilson. He took to politics and went seriously in the study of government. His first hero was Burke on whom he wrote an essay entitled, "The Interpreter Of English Liberty." He became very fond of Diseraeli, Pitt, and Gladstone and read their works with a very keen interest. Tommy took part in games without distinguishing himself in any. He used to sing with his fellow students as he had a fine tenor voice. Wilson spent over twenty years of his life in

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Princeton as a student, professor and President of the University. It was there that he wrote many of his famous works on the science of Politics and made himself famous as a political philosopher and historian. He saved the University from falling into the hands of aristocrats, and democratised education. He discarded the German idea that education is only a means of livelihood. To Wilson education was an adornment of the spirit.

Wilson was a man of profound faith in God.

Woodrow Wilson became President of America not through any machinations, but through the sheer force of his ability and high character. He had no favorites and never invited to dinner in the White Hall a single congressman or senator, as such. Duty and service were his great ideals and he stuck to them throughout his life.

Woodrow Wilson was a pacifist. He hated war and bloodshed. His interpretation of history was not materialistic. He kept America away from the Great War longer than any other statesman could. He reasoned and reasoned with Germany, but she was too proud of her physical force. He entered the war because he could not see the ideal of democracy smothered. For the first time in the history of the world a nation entered the war without any selfish motives. Wilson had supreme faith in his idealism and thought that Europe would recognise unselfishness and love of democracy. But Lloyd George and Clemenceau thought otherwise. To them it was right to stoop low to conquer.

Probably no conqueror in the world, not Philip of Macedon, not Ceasar, not Chengezkhan, not Napoleon ever in so short a time assembled so much death-dealing force against an enemy as did Woodrow Wilson. Wilson was a true follower of Calvin and in his heart he knew that God rules.

Having heard from Col. House of the secret treaties concluded by England and France with Italy and Japan, buying them, the President personally went to the Peace Conference. He reached Europe full of optimism and faith in democracy. He soon discovered that the point of view of Europe was quite different from that of America. To Europe unselfishness and sincerity amounted to stupidity and that it had used the idealism of the President only to hood-wink the world. Monsieur Clemenceau said "God gave us His ten commandments, and we broke them. Wilson gave us his fourteen points—we shall see."

The combination against Wilson was too strong for him. Perhaps he had no competent advisers with him. A professor was fighting against trained politicians. He gave way to them and to flatter him they accepted his League of Nations. He had left America in triumph and he returned humiliated.

Has Woodrow Wilson failed? One might say that Jesus Christ also failed. His ideal may not be accepted to-day, but they must be adopted to-morrow. Otherwise there can be no peace and international security in the world. The barrack diplomacy must give place to the fourteen points of the President and gun-boat policy to open diplomacy. He came as a prophet with a new vision in politics. He applied religion to politics, like Mahatmax Gandhi. His influence belongs to the future.

This is the best written life of Wilson that has come to the notice of the reviewer and is written in a charming style.

H.P. Shanghai.

The Week in the Far East

By the incident in connection with the Kuomin army firing at the two Japanese destroyers on the Pei river, near Tangku, 34 miles down the river from Tientsin, followed by the firing by that army upon a Norwegian steamer near Taku, the Kuomin army and the Peking government are now placed in a disadvantageous position internationally. Although the Chinese government has accepted four of the five demands of the Protocal Powers and the fifth has been settled by compromise, the loss of sympathy of the Powers, which that Government had enjoyed in the past, is bound to affect seriously the position of the Kuomin army which is in league with thePeking government. As for the domestic position of the Kuomin army, it is faring little better. The Christian General, Feng Yu-hsiang, has, according to newspaper reports this week, packed up his belongings and with his family started for Germany, traveling in a fleet of twenty-seven automobiles. The Kuomin army has been somewhat isolated by the entente arrived at between Marshal Wu Pei-fu and Marshal Chang Tso-lin, as they have agreed to forget their past enmities and to face the Kuomin army, their common foe, under the anti-Bolshevik banner. Wu Pei-fu has completely defeated Hupeh and Honan provinces and has firmly established himself. The Shansi troops are reported to be in the process of mobilization for support of Wu Pei-fu's victorious troops. The Fengtienites are also reported to be gaining ground in Chihli where General Chang Chung-chang has captured several towns previously held by the Kuomin forces. In his telegram to Marshal Chang Tso-lin reporting his victories in Chihli, General Chang Chung-chang stated that the Kuomin army is receiving arms and ammunition from the Soviets.

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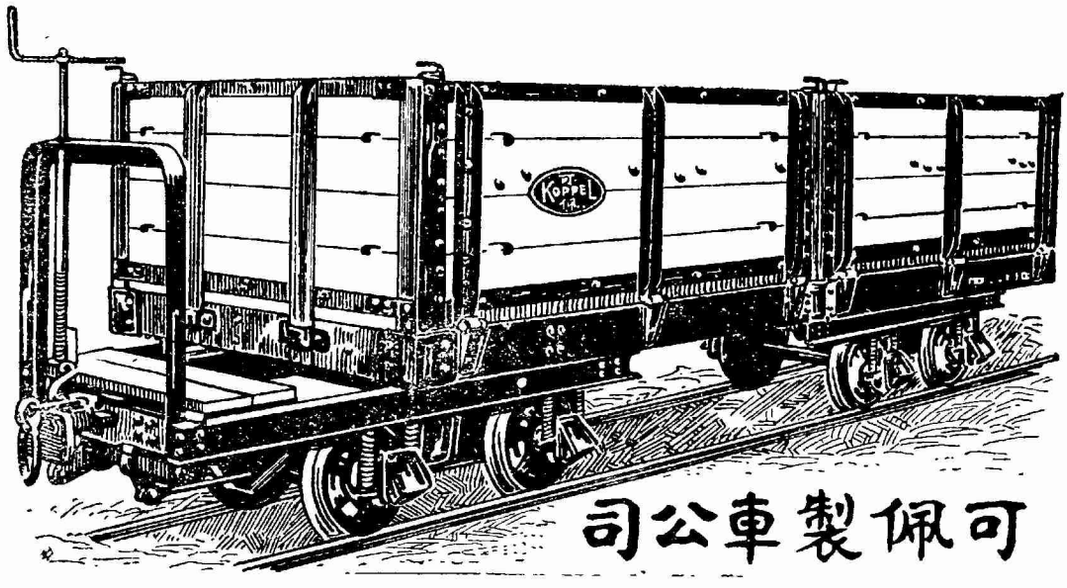

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36-110

The Tuan-Feng Coalistion?

Since the combined forces have commenced marching toward Peking from the north and south, the Kuomin army considered it necessary to strengthen its union with the Anfu faction. The Chia Te-yao Ministry, which was formed, was the result of this union. The Chia Ministry no doubt will be short lived Although nominally it is a coaliation of the Tuan and Feng factions, the fact that Mr. Chia, who is a colleague of General Feng Yu-hsiang, was made the premier of the new ministry shows that the ministry is wire-pulled by the general. On the same day of the formation of the Chia Ministry Feng came out openly in the politico-military whirlpool by assuming the role of pacificator of Chihli, Honan and Shensi. Whereupon the conflict between the Kuomin and the anti-kuomin forces assumed a definite form. Meanwhile, the leaders of the Kuomin army, feeling their isolated position, began to make friendly advances to win the goodwill of the Mukden leaders. Several peace conferences were arranged at Peking to talk things over and a report has been circulated that an understanding was reached to make peace on condition that the Jehol district be returned to the Mukden faction. The war, however, goes on regardless and the Kuomin army has been forced to mobilize soldiers even from so distant a place as Kansu.

Student Demonstrators Shot Down

The acceptance of the demands of the Protocol Powers by the Chinese government regarding the Taku incident, although settling that crisis, gave rise to another in the form of an ugly student demonstration which took place in Peking on the night of March 17, against which the Chinese authorities used unusually drastic measures of repression, killing some 30 students and wounding many others. The death toll of the students later increased to some fifty odd dead and hundreds wounded. The demonstration took place in front of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs where several thousand students marched and demanded severance of diplomatic relations with the Protocal Powers. They also went to the house of the Chief Executive, Marshal Tuan Chi-jui, where warm speeches were made against the ultimatum. So theratening was the attitude of the students that shopkeepers closed their doors and put up their shutters all along the route. On arrival at the Ministry of Navy the demonstrators met with a large posse of the bodyguard of the Chief Executive, but managed to force an entrance into the co irtyard and began shouting their denunciations of the Powers. Pandemonium ensued until the soldiers fired a volley into the crowd eilling about 31 and wounding 97 more, whereupon the students scattered into the streets in all directions.

Tuan Rejects Cabinet Resignation

Marshal Tuan Chi-jui blamed the Premier, Mr. Chia Teh-yao, for failing to maintain order without shooting down students and at a special meeting it was resolved that the entire Cabinet should tender their resignations. Marshal Tuan, however, returned the resignations of the members of the Cab'net and requested them to carry on. The Chief Executive has ordered an investigation of the entire affair.

Opinion in Shanghai

The opinion expressed by politicans in Shanghai differed as to the probable result of the Peking fracus. Some suggested that it was the end of Feng Yu-hsiang and the Kuominchun, that they would lose their popular support and that they could never hold territory in populous areas. Others suggest that the event can have little effect upon the Kuominchun, as their reputation is already bankrupt and that this must be taken simply as an incident in their history of opportunism. It was also suggested yesterday that the demonstration was planned for the purpose of frightening Marshal Tuan Chi-jui into flight so that George Hsu Chien could seize the government and declare a Bolsheviest dictatorship supported by comrade Karakhan whose influence in China is on the wane. From these opinions, as diverse as they are, it is to be inferred that the local political groups are uncertain as to what the outcome will be and they are watching, public opinion, which is undoubtedly unfavorable to the present *regime*. Nevertheless, nowhere among Chinese was it suggested that any nation-wide movement would result from the death of these students.

What Are They Fighting For?

The delay of the delivery of Shanghai newspaers in Tientsin reminds the *Peking & Tienstin Times* (Tientsin) that nearly five months have now elapsed since it was possible for the Post Office to send mails between Shanghai and Tientsin by rail. "Since the middle of October an important trunk railway over 600 miles in length, in which nearly ten millions sterling of foreign capital have been invested, has remained paralized as a result of civil war," says this paper. Asking what the militarists are really fighting for, this journal views the situation as follows:

"A genuine anti-Bolshevik campaign, the success of which would result in the establishment of a strong and constitutional national government would commend itself to foreigners generally and to many millions of Chinese. But no-one can seriously expect after previous experience of Wu Pei-fu's political incapacity, and the ruthless methods of Chang Tso-lin's subordinates, that their victory would result in any permanent improvement in the government of this country. There really seems to be nothing to choose between the rival military factions, so far as Chinese foreign interests are concerned. The only certainty is that between them they must soon succeed in achieving the complete ruin of China's credit, international and financial and impoverish her to an extent which would have been considered quite impossible, ten or twelve years ago.

"To the ordinary Chinese, and the foreigner who has no sinister designs upon this country alike, it must be a matter of complete indifference whether Feng beats Wu, or Chang beats Feng. What does concern them is the protration of these useless hostilities, with their daily toll of wealth and commerce, and the waste and destruction which civil war brings in its train. It is grotesque that at a time like this, when anarchy and ruin are spreading throughout the land, young half-educated Chinese should be screaming for sovereign rights, and attributing to "foreign oppression," and "unequal treaties," conditions over which the so-called "Imperialistic Powers" have absolutely no control. These Powers cannot compel Chinese to cease fighting each other; moreover, Soviet Russia, which professes to find it impossible to meet her foreign indebtedness, or even to pay for the manufactures of which she is in need, never seems to be too short of cash to subsidize Chinese agitators and militarists for the perpetuation of domestic strife in this country."

Kuominchun In Full Retreat

Later reports from the north state that the Kuomin army is in full retreat, evacuating their positions on all fronts and making no effort to hold their positions in the Peking vicinity. Mail and passenger traffic between Peking and Tientsin is again interrupted and some 30,000 men are reported to have already arrived at Fengtai, a station just outside of Peking. The Kuominchun authorities have issued a manifesto saying that, in response to appeals for peace, they are unwilling to participate further in internecine slaughter, so they are resigning their positions south of Nankow to their opponents. Dr. C. T. Wang, Minister for Foreign Affairs and Chinese delegate to the Tariff Conference, fled to Tientsin but the Legations are not considering interruption the Tariff conferences, since it is believed that the change of *regime* and elimination of the Red influence, added to the urgent need of financial support will prompt the "newcomers" to approach all foreign relations in a reasonable frame of mind. Diplomatic circles in Peking, however, deplor the fact that there is no understanding between Marshal Wu Pei-fu and the Chief Executive Tuan Chi-jui. If Wu Pei-fu insists in grouping Tuan Chi-jui with his enemies, the Anfu party, (Tuan's party) will no doubt try to prevent Wu's reaching Peking by creating new friction with the Fengtien faction. An indication is seen that this move is being attempted in the Anfu endeavors to persuade Yen Hsi-shan, Tupan of Shansi, to halt Chin Yun-ao's progress at Chengtingfu.

GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY

March 20—Sir Austen Chamberlain is deferring comment on the failure at Geneva until he speaks before the House of Commons——The Franc has reached a new low record——The United States Ambassadors to Britain and France have been in consultation with President Coolidge on the European situation——It is understood that the United States will offer no objections to joining in the proposed conference on America's reservations with regard to the World Court——The Peking Cabinet decided to resign *en bloc*, but their resignations have been returned by the Chief Executive——Chang Tso-lin alleges that the Russians on the C. E. R. are doing their utmost to hinder him in his campaign.

March 21—The defense of the sensational Matteotti murder trial in Italy consist largely of a fierce attack on the murdered Senator——Col. Coolidge, the father of the President of U. S., is buried at Woodstock, Vermont with simple ceremonies——In an explosion at a steel works in Birmingham, Ala., nine persons were killed——The question of the succession to the Begum of Bhopal has been settled by a ruling of the Indian government——It is understood that Senator Borah has been requested temporarily to withhold his resolution in connection with alleged British violations of American neutrality before the entry of the U. S. into the World War——The Kuominchun army is reported making preparations for a general retreat.

American Gold Bond Quotations

Name of Security	Coupon Rate %	Date of Maturity	Sale Price March 11th.	Sale Price March 18th.	Approx. Yield to Maturity March 18th.
Szecho-Slovak Govt. Sinking Fund Loan...	8	Oct. 1, 1952	101 1/2	101 1/2	7.85
Cuban Domin. Sugar Co. 1st Lien S. F. Loan...	7 1/2	Nov. 1, 1944	96	96	7.90
Republic of Chile S. F. Loan	7	Nov. 1, 1942	101 1/2	101	6.90
Argentine Government Ser. "A".....	6	Sept. 1, 1957	98 1/4	99 1/2	6.05
German Government S. F. Loan.....	7	Oct. 15, 1949	102 5/8	102 3/8	6.80
Kingdom of Norway S. F. Loan.....	6	Aug. 15, 1943	101 3/8	101 1/2	5.85
Deutsche Renten Bank 1st Lien Farm Loan	7%	Sept. 15, 1950	96 1/2	96 3/4	7.30
Can. Pac. R. R. Co. Debenture Stock	4	Perpetual	82 3/4	82	4.88
Belgian Government S. F. Loan.....	6	Jan. 1, 1955	87 1/4	86	7.15
Andes Copper Mining Co. Debentures.....	7	Jan. 1, 1943	99 3/4	100 1/2	7.00
German General Electric Co. S. F. Loan.....	7	Jan. 15, 1945	98	98	7.20
Saxon Public Works Inc. 1st Mtge. Guaranteed S. F. Loan.....	7	Feb. 1, 1945	96	95 7/8	7.40
Cuban Northern RR. Co. 1st Mtge. Loan.....	6	July 1, 1966	96	96 1/4	6.25
Dodge Brothers Inc. Debentures	6	May 1, 1940	96	95 3/4	6.50
Republic of Haiti	6	Oct. 1, 1952	97 1/2	98	6.15
Czecho Slovak Government Ext. S.F. Loan...	7 1/2	Nov. 1, 1945	99	99	7.60
Kingdon of Italy, Ext. S. F. Loan.....	7	Dec. 1, 1951	94 1/2	94 1/2	7.50

The National City Company International Bank Building No. 2A Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, Cbina.

These quotations are subject to confirmation by the National City Company of NewYork.

March 22—The former manager at Hongkong of the Banque Industrielle de Chine is suing the bank for alleged wrongful dismissal——Owing to a series of accidents the American flight to the North Pole has been postponed and may be abandoned——The liberation of Cologne has been made the occasion of a big Republican demonstration——The spokesman of the Japanese Foreign Office denies that Japan is irrevocably opposed to a conference of the question of the reduction of armaments——A naval aeroplane crashed near Yokosuka, Japan, killing two aviators and fatally injuring two others——The sub-committee of the Upper House of the Japanese Diet has unanmously adopted the estimates of the Naval and War departments——Canton is still a mass of intrigue though the latest advices show that the anti-Reds have secured a success over their opponents.

March 24—The Soviet government is again being invited to attend the "preparatory" disarmament conference——New York's expenditures for the year 1925 amounted to $1,209,545,763——Canadian trade with the United States shows a substantial increase for 1925——The United States Naval Department comtemplates the construction of two gigantic dirigibles in the present program——One of the Dannish airmen who are flying from Copenhagen to Tokyo has been missed somewhere near Eskishehr——Paris believes U.S. new policy towards France is cause of Franc drop——Tientsin is completely evacuated by the Kuominchun forces——Nearly all of the Kuominchun leaders are now in Peking, where Gen. Li Ming-chun remains as acting garrisin commander.

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Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday. March 24, 1926.

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:—The price of Bar Silver, during the past week, has only moved within narrow limits, today's prices 30 1/4d. ready, 30 5/16d. forward, show a decline of 1/16d. in the forward rate, while the spot price remains unchanged. Our T/T rate on London after touching 2/11 3/4d., is back again at 2/11 7/8d., the rate ruling this day last week. Exchange operations in connection with Imports and Exports, have been small during the week. Increasing stocks of Silver have developed a d stinctly easy tone to the market which closes with nothing better than official quotations offering for T/T, with the exception of Yen, which are quoted at 62 3/4, 4 m/s export paper can be placed at;—Sterling 3/c 1/16d., G$ 74 1/8.

Our stocks of Silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver..... .....Tls 64,622,000 an increase of Tls. 2,025,000.

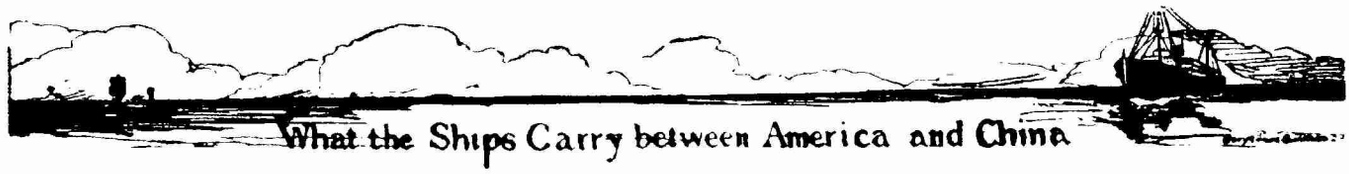
Chinese and Mexican Dollars.....$ 71,390,000 an increase of $ 530,000.

Estimated value Tls. 116,022.000 as against Tls. 102,899 000 held at this time last year.

	Average rates for Feb.	Thurs. Mar. 18	Fri. Mar. 19	Satur. Mar. 20	Monday Mar. 22	Thrs. March 23	Wednesday March 24
Bk's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	3/0 231	2/11 7/8	2/11 3/4	2/11 3/4	2/11 7/8	2/11 7/8	2/11 7/8
O/Dfts. ,,	—	2/11 15/16	2/11 15/16	2/11 15/16	2/11 15/16	2/11 15/16	2/11 15/16
4m/s ,,	—	3/0 1/8	3/0	3/0	3/0 1/8	3/0 1/8	3/0 1/8
T/T India	199 875	198	198 1/4	198	198 1/2	198 1/2	198 1/8
T/T France	1,996.500	2030	2025	2045	2050	2060	2075
T/T N. Y.	73.425	72 1/4	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 3/4	72 5/8	72 5/8
T/T Hong	78.906	77 1/2	77 3/4	77 3/4	77 7/8	78	77 7/8
T/T Japan	62.275	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	63	63
T/T Batavia	181.575	180 1/2	180	180	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2
T/T Strats	77.712	78 3/4	78 3/4	78 3/4	78 1/2	78 3/4	78 3/8
Bk's buying rates							
4m/s B/L. Cred. D. A	3/1.325	3/0 7/8	3/0 1 3/8	3/0 1 3/8	3/0 1 3/8	3/0 3/4	3/0 3/4
4m/s ,, D/P	—	3/1	3/1 1/16	3/0 15/16	3/0 15/16	3/0 7/8	3/0 7/8
4m/s ,, D/A	3/1.700	3/1 1/4	3/1 3/16	3/1 1/16	3/1 1/16	3/1 1/8	3/1 1/8
4m/s B/F. C., D/A, D/P	2,084.500	2110	2115	2125	2140	2140	2155
4m/s N. Y. Lc.	75.306	74 5/8	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 3/8	74 1/4	74 1/2
4m, s ,, Does	—	74 7/8	74 3/4	74 3/4	74 5/8	74 1/2	74 1/2

Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling. Bullion.	March 18	March 19	March 20	March 22	March 23	March 24
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.	30 1/16	30 1/16	30 1/8	30 1/4	30 1/8	30 1/4
**N. Y. Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G.$.66	G.$.65 3/4	G.$.65 7/8	G.$.66	G.$.65 7/8	G.$.66
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch).....	302.00	302.80	303.80	305.20	306.80	305.99
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100(C.)999 touch)	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100...	71.40	71.375	71.275	71.325	71.30	71.275
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call-money)	2 1/2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	3%
*Closing Priece in London for Previous day						
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day						

Bank of England rate of discount	5%	London on Paris	T/T 138.93
Bank of France rate of discount	6%	New York on London	T/T 486 1/4
London open Market of Dis. 3 ms/.	4 1/16%	Bombay on London	T/T 1/6
,, 4 ,,	4 1/16%	Hongkong on ,,	T/T 2/3 1/2
,, 6 ,,	4 1/4%	Kobe ,, ,, ,,	T/T 1/10 7/16



Return of the Shanghai Customs

By: Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mille—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls., Feb. Customs Rate Tls. 1.19 equal Gold $1

West Cadron, February 20.
from U. S. of America.

Flour, Wheat	Pls.	7,644
Paper, Printing	,,	3,192
,, Unclassed	,,	13
Rolled Oats	,,	41
Timber:		
Softwood, Ordinary Sawn	Sup ft.	1,045,688

President Jefferson, February 20
from U. S. of America.

Cotton Goods Unclassed	Yds.	798
,, ,, Printed, Unclassed	,,	4,650
Artificial Silk and Cotton Piece Goods	,,	151
Silk and Wool Piece Goods	,,	96
Cotton Socks	Pls.	1
Apples, Fresh	,,	2022
Bacon	,,	2
Barley, Pearl	,,	19
Flour, Wheat	,,	3,205
Herrings, Salt	,,	22,145
Leather, Cow, Patent	,,	33
Newspapers, Old	,,	642
Oranges, Fresh	,,	11
Oats Rolled	,,	21
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	622
Bedsteads	Pcs.	527
Motor-cars	,,	49
Canned Goods, Unclassed	Doz.	100
Dyes, Aniline Pkgs. 17	Hk.Tls.	2,105

Eastern Prince, February 22.
from U. S. of America.

Waterproof Cloth	Yds.	2,344
Aluminium Foil	Pls.	38
Iron Pipes	,,	99
Iron Galvanized:		
Pipes	,,	196
Wire Shorts	,,	840
Tinned Plates, Old	,,	509
Ammonia Sulphate of	,,	1,600
Paper, Coated	,,	449
,, Unclassed	,,	336
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	6,193
Wax, Paraffin	,,	5,220
Motor-cars	Pcs.	2
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	Galls.	125,890

President McKinley, February 24.

To Seattle.		
Oil, Wood	Pls.	4,620
To Charleston.		
Hair, Human	Pls.	48
To St. Paul.		
Bambooware	Pls.	21
To Whitehall.		
Silk, Waste:		
Other Ports	Bls. 320 ,,	400
To Philadelphia.		
Jute	Pls.	758
Skins, Goat, Untanned	Pcs.	30,000
To Boston.		
Fire-crackers	Pls.	22
Hair, Cow	,,	202
Skins, Goat, Untanned	Pcs.	43,528
To Buffalo.		
Intestines, Pigs', Salted	Pls.	8
,, Sheep's, ,,	,,	87
To Chicago.		
Bambooware	Pls.	25
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	1,008
To New York.		
Silk Raw, Steam Fillature:		
White other Ports, Bls. 130	Pls.	120.00
Silk, Raw, Filature:		
Wild, Shanghai Bls. 2		2.74
,, other Ports ,,93	,,	95.60
Silk Piece Goods	,,	5.71
,, Pongees, Honan	,,	7.32
,, ,, Shantung	,,	7.30
,, Embroideries	,,	1.75
Cotton Raw, Bls. 37	,,	142
Antimony Regulus	,,	202
Brassware	,,	13
Fire-crackers	,,	98
Intestines, Pigs', Salted.	,,	79
,, Sheep's, ,,	,,	62
Skin Crosses, Lamb	Pcs.	507
Skins, Goat, Untanned	,,	12,180
,, Marmot	,,	14,944
,, Weasel	,,	1,500
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	1,094

Knight Companion, February 24.

To Baltimore.		
Cassia, Broken	Pls.	420
To Boston.		
Hides, Buffalo	,,	137
To New York.		
Tea, Black, Hankow	,,	1,385
Antimony, Crude	,,	840
,, Regulus	,,	5,880
Bones, Cow	,,	122
Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	581
Intestines, Pigs', Salted	,,	114
Oil, Wood	,,	74
Paper	,,	22
Tungsten Ore	,,	410
Wool, Sheep's	,,	423
Fans, Palm-leaf, Fine	Pcs.	110,000
Skins, Goat, Untanned	,,	9,500

Iyo Maru, February 25.
from U. S. A.

Herrings, Salt	Pls.	5,775
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	4,685

West Niger, February 25.
from U. S. A.

Flour, Wheat	Pls.	1,654
Paper Packing	,,	2,867
Timber:		
Softwood, Merchantable	Sup ft.	63,436
Softwood, Ordinary Sawn	Sup. ft.	1,048,748

Comeric, February 27.

To Boston.		
Hides, Buffalo	Pls.	135
To New York.		
Antimony, Oxide	,,	252
,, Regulus	,,	420
Feathers	,,	89
Hair, Human	,,	51
Skins Dog	Pcs.	3,397
Skins, Goat, Untanned	Pcs.	10,320

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By J. Spunt & Co.

China Cotton:—Our market in the early part of the week continued its downward tendency, but steadily firmed up toward the latter part of the week, due in a great measure to covering of short commitments, with the net result of about Tls. 0.50 per picul above the prices ruling during the previous period.

The situation to day is therefore one that must be watched carefully, as after all there must come a time when prices will have reached bottom and while there are certain sections in the trade who believe that prices have touched bottom there are others who visualize still lower rates. However, not wishing to be unduly pessimistic, we believe that the wisest course for spinners would be to buy at every decline and the average result, we feel confident will prove beneficial.

Yarn:—Fluctuations in the yarn circle during the past week have been nervous and erratic, but the tendency on the whole has been upward, and prices advanced some one to two taels as compared with last week's level. Business for export has been booked some 8000 to 9000 bales in all counts and chops.

Liverpool:—
American-Middling 10 01
„ -Middling last reported.... 9.81
Tone of market, *Steady.*

Indian Market:—
Fully Good Bengal, March 260
Fine Oomra March.....326
Fully Good Broach, Apr./May..354
Tone of the market:—*Easier.*

New York Market:—
Price of Mid-American.
19 30 Spot.
18 65 May.
18.18 July.
17.52 Oct.
17.16 Dec.
17.16 Jan.
Tone of the market:—*Steady.*

Shanghai Market:—

Tungchow, spot ex wharf	Tls.	33 50
Shanghai, Spot.	„	32 00
M. Ginned, Spot	„	32 50
Shensi, No 1 Spot	„	31 25
Ningpo, Spot	„	30.50

Tone of the market:—*Firm.*

WHO'S WHO
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